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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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'HARMFUL' DECISION ON OAU IN LIBYA ATTACKED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Malek Eshun]

[Text]

THE statement made by President Limann in Nairobi and the Cabinet decision last week on the Ghana-Libya issue has come as a shock to the entire Ghanaian public.

The youth and other progressive political movements as well as the sporting public have therefore called on the President and his Cabinet to reconsider their decision and take steps to restore diplomatic ties with Libya.

If Libya's presence in Chad has been the P.N.P.'s stand against Gaddafi, then why has the Limann administration been silent over the continued presence of Tanzanian troops in Uganda and the recent invasion of Gambia by Senegalese and British Commandos?

Ghana has been and continues to be the source of inspiration for African Unity. The late Omgwefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah's declaration that the independence of Ghana was meaningless unless it was linked up with the total liberation of Africa should

serve as a guide to the PNP administration. It should refrain from any moves that would break up the O.A.U. and which would subject the nation to ridicule from sister African countries.

If the P.N.P. genuinely claims to have its roots from the C.P.P. then the decision to boycott the next O.A.U. summit scheduled to take place in Libya is a clear case of contradiction to the C.P.P.'s dynamic stand on African politics.

Nkrumah sought to unite Africa. Thus whilst reactionary leaders tried to frustrate attempts at establishing the O.A.U., he and others like Nasser, Haile Selassie and Jomo Kenyatta courageously fought to achieve that aim.

I do not see why Libya should be condemned for bringing peace to Chad, a country plagued by civil war for so many years. Millions of people died during the civil war. Chad today enjoys a measure of

peace and stability.

America's hostile propaganda against Libya should be seen as an insult to Africa. Her military and material support for South Africa against Angola must be condemned. America's promise of military aid to African countries that would boycott Libya is a threat to the security of the continent.

Ghana should not be a partner to another 'Moscow Fiasco' which has destroyed our relations with the Eastern World.

How soon can the nation forget the brotherly love shown us by Colonel Gaddafi when Nigeria and Co. put the 'oil brakes' on the nation during the A.F.R.C. regime?

The summit will definitely be held in Libya and the President and his Cabinet must reconsider their decision before a lot of harm is done to our international political image.

NATION URGED NOT TO BREAK OAU UNITY

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Henry Addison]

[Text] A member of Parliament has called on the Government not to boycott the next OAU Summit in Libya.

Mr Abdulai Al-hassan, MP for Gushiegu Constituency in the Northern Region, addressing a press conference held at the Parliament House in Accra at the weekend, said Dr Hilla Limann had shown a lot of maturity and goodwill to all shades of political opinion since he took over the administration of the country and must extend this quality to the international scene by reviewing his stand on Libya.

Mr Al-hassan said that since it was a majority decision that the next venue should take place in Libya, President Limann would have nothing to lose to go by that decision.

"We cannot say--the independence of Ghana is meaningless unless it is linked up with the total liberation of Africa, and turn round to start cutting off its basic roots," declared Mr Al-hassan.

By next year, he said, Ghana would be 25 years when she laid the foundation for the OAU, and asked: "How can we on such historic occasion and important year of our history refuse to attend the OAU conference?"

CSO: 4700/35

PAPER REITERATES IMPOSSIBILITY OF RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE pro-Israeli lobby in Ghana is becoming funny with some of the arguments they are struggling to put forward to induce the Ghana Government to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Their three main arguments are: One — that the break in relations with Israel in support of the Arabs is economically disadvantageous to Ghana.

Two — that since Egypt, the former main spearhead of the Arab crusade against Israel, has now turned friend of Israel, there is no basis any longer for African countries to maintain the break with Israel.

Three — that Israel is not a racist state comparable to the apartheid regime of South Africa.

Those who argue that Ghana has lost economic advantages by breaking with Israel know next to nothing about the realities of Israel's economic relations with Africa. They also either do not know, or are not willing to admit, the massive economic assistance which the Arab nations have given to Africa.

It has been pointed out many times since 1974 that the main purpose of Israel's economic interest in Africa is to open up markets for Israeli products. The little Israeli economic aid projects here and there only provided cover for that real purpose. It was not in Israel's own national interest to encourage African industrialization and there was no real evidence that Israel wanted to help Africa's industrial growth.

On the other hand, the evidence is all over the continent of the Arab's desire to help Africa's economic development. At the pan-Arab level, Arab banks established purposely to develop Africa have given various large loans and grants to many or most African countries. The obvious aim here is to give concrete meaning to Afro-Arab solidarity.

Although we justly complain that the Arab Governments can give us more than they have done so far, the proof of Arab assistance is there in many forms.

In Ghana, for example, the Kpong Hydro-electric Project has come into reality thanks to a \$100-million Arab loan. And the Saudi Government just last week sent a whole team to find out what other assistance Ghana needs.

Apart from that, it is thanks to many individual Arab businessmen that Ghana has reached almost self-sufficient local production of many industrial goods. The Lebanese alone operate some 40 large and medium-size manufacturing industries in the country, giving employment to a large number of the people.

Co-operation

On the question of the present co-operation between Egypt and Israel, supporters of Israel conveniently forget that Egypt was not the only factor which decided the OAU stand against Israel. Israel unjustifiably invaded and illegally occupied a sovereign African nation's territory; that was one reason why the OAU asked its members to cut off relations with Israel.

Another reason was Israel's deliberate anti-African stand behind racist South Africa, in which Israel became the apartheid regime's main military strength for the oppression of the Blacks of Azania and Namibia, and for maintaining the Pretoria regime's constant threat to the security of independent African countries, particularly all states south of the Equator.

A third reason was that Africa is opposed to the deliberate expansionist policy of the Israeli Government at the behest of the blueprint of the World Zionist Organization, which has led to the cruel and unlawful displacement of the Palestinians from their own country.

So the OAU's rejection of Israel goes beyond the mere interests of Egypt. The rejection is a moral obligation; it is also in the greater interest of Africa's political struggle. And all the reasons for the rejection still remain valid.

To say Israel is not a racist state is to sound ridiculous and ignorant about the facts. The United Nations General Assembly has officially declared that Zionism is racism. Zionists rule Israel today and they make racism a state policy based on the concept of Jewish master-race.

This superior-blood concept is openly affirmed by successive Jewish leaders in many publications. In Israel itself, this concept has led to an obnoxious four-tier class structure whose burden is carried by the suppressed class of "ordinary Israelis" at the bottom.

Israel is out of Ghana, and seems destined to stay out for a very, very long time. This is the only acceptable and respectable choice for Ghana in the foreseeable future.

WESTERN DEMOCRACY ATTACKED IN IRISH DEATHS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Zana Yeebo]

[Excerpts] One question that has been haunting some minds for the past few weeks is why so much silence has been maintained about the Irish prisoners who are starving themselves to death in British cells.

If such atrocities had been committed on African soil, we would be called names such as barbaric, cannibals, uncivilized and the like. Now in the very heart of so-called Westminster democracy, people are encouraged to starve themselves to death. This reminds me of the reaction of the South African authorities after the death of Steve Biko. When accused of murdering Steve Biko, they replied sarcastically, but in a fascist fashion, "Steve Biko has the democratic right to commit suicide."

Now in the same vein, Margaret Thatcher and the British ruling class are probably saying to Bobby Sands and his colleagues, "you have the democratic right to starve yourselves to death."

Democracy has become so banal, so caricatured in the bourgeoisie capitalist states that one shudders to use that term.

But how can the conscience of the present generation remain silent in the face of such atrocities? The British ruling class, having reduced the Irish people to the level of slaves on their own land, making them live wretched lives, having denied them all their basic rights now dine, wine and wed over the blood and emaciated bodies of the Bobby Sands fraternity.

For a long time, the world has allowed itself to be manipulated and deceived. We have been told that British (Western) "democracy" is the best. Many third world nations, especially the former colonies of Britain, have adopted this to the detriment of their people. Independence has become a mere showpiece dangling in front of the starving millions, taunting their appetites.

The British ruling class have lost their major source of power and wealth to the extent that now Britain rules over nothing but the workers of Britain, Ireland and South Africa. That is why they never want to loosen their hold on Ireland. The fact that the British ruling class are sitting on thorns can no longer be denied.

Now they have to face the determination of Irish people who are prepared to die in order to save their homeland. Britain cannot give these people the status of "political prisoners" because that would rationalize and give some sanity and legitimacy to the struggle going on in Ireland.

But what is clear now is that the action taken by the Irish nationalists is all part and parcel of the struggle for democratic rights. What is happening to the Bobby Sands fraternity came in a more horrifying form in Kenya during the Mau Mau uprising, in Zimbabwe and is happening in Namibia. Genocide, murder, pillage and the destruction of the people, all because some big companies want to make profits.

The British ruling class have ganged up with their counterparts in the US, Japan and France to starve people to death.

British hypocrisy had been unmasked. Britain can no longer hold two positions, one claiming that they are protectors of human rights and the other imposing laws on Ireland of the kind used by the Nazis in the 30s.

What is happening now should be a lesson to all who have fallen in love with bourgeois democracy and all those who think that dictatorship and carnage is practised only in communist land. In fact we are yet to hear of the Kremlin starving people to death under the guise of "democracy." This means that we must not confuse the reality of the present with what we had been taught as the "gospel truth."

Posterity will have a lot of questions to ask Margaret Thatcher who is gleefully supervising such deaths. If the rulers in the third world and other Western countries think they can remain silent at such a moment then doom and damnation await them. One is tempted to call them hypocrites, cowards and double standard seekers.

The iron lady of the empire-without-colonies and her cronies can be likened to the "Sons of Cain....who satiated of assassinating and with their hands stained with the blood of their victims, flee cowardly before the energetic protest of civilization, carrying in their ears the echoes of continuing damnation."

CSO: 4700/35

DEBATE CONTINUES ON MINORITY PARTIES MERGER

Paper Doubts Constitutionality

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

THE merger of the minority parties is likely to create a constitutional crisis since the Third Republican Constitution is very silent on mergers and coalitions.

On the other hand the Political Parties Decree (SMCD.229) 1979, does not cater for mergers and coalitions.

This, therefore, means that when the merged minority parties apply to the Electoral Commission for a registration of a political party they will have to cease to exist as individual parties.

They will not also be able to function as a unified political entity since they will not have got their final certificate of registration to enable them to operate as a new political party.

This, according to dependable sources, is because the Political Parties Decree stipulates that it is only when a final certificate of registration has been issued that a political party can consider itself known, received and accepted by the Electoral Commissioner.

Certificate

The decree states that after the submission of the application, a provisional certificate will be issued to the party whilst the application of the party will be published to the whole world to enable the public to raise any objections or challenge the formation of the party.

If after 21 days of the publication, no substantial objections of real merits are raised and the Commission is satisfied that all the provisions of the Political Parties Decree have been complied with, then that party will be registered as a political party.

The source indicated that this implies that within the period that the minority parties are seeking registration they can neither operate as separate entities nor single unit.

The source observed that within that period the country will be plunged into a de facto one party state and the Constitution does not allow one-party state in the country.

However, Article 42 (6) of the Constitution empowers the Legislature, by Law, to regulate the functions of political parties.

It states that "subject to the provisions of this Constitution, and in furtherance of the preceding provisions of this Article, Parliament shall, by law, regulate the functioning of political parties."

This, however, implies that Parliament can introduce a bill to set out rules and regulations governing the operations of the new party which would come out of the merged political parties.

Unconstitutionality Denied

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Cameron Duodu]

[Text]

I WONDER whether you weighed all the implications of the story entitled "MERGER MAY BRING CRISIS", before you published it as your front page lead on September 9. As far as I can see, it is a worthless news item, the publication of which will expose you and your colleagues to the anger of the minority parties, who have enough confusion to deal with, without the help of journalists.

The Ghana Constitution says nothing about the creation of a "de facto one party state", as your obviously dishonest "dependable sources" told your gullible reporter. What the Constitution says is that "Parliament shall have no power to enact a law establishing a one-party state". And no Bill seeking to enact such a law has been mooted by anyone as far as I know. So the "Constitutional crisis" is only in the imagination of your reporter and the "dependable" sources.

The technicalities associated with the registration

of political parties are numerous and full of legal niceties and must be approached with caution, especially by journalists. I would have thought that your reporter's first duty — and indeed yours — would have been to put the interpretation given by your sources to the Electoral Commissioner for his views on them, before publishing them. Going to Press with this version, which, as I have pointed out to you, is made meaningless by the provision of the Constitution relating to one-party states, (Article 3 (1)) will only strengthen the minority parties in their belief that some of our journalists are being used to confuse them, instead of obeying the call in the Constitution to "uphold" the principles of democracy that underlie the Constitution.

Even ordinary logic could have warned you against the implications of the story. If a party can change its address, or the names of its founding members (when some of them die) then obviously, it can make other changes as well, including its name. The Electoral Commissioner has wide powers of discretion when it comes to accepting these changes, and he will, of course, exercise them with common sense, as the Constitution expects him to do.

In fact, there is one real difficulty which will con-

front the minority parties when they merge, but that is not discussed at all in your story, to one's surprise. This relates to the provision in Article 79(i) of the Constitution, which states, "A Member of Parliament shall vacate his seat in Parliament if... he leaves the party of which he was a member at the time of his election to Parliament, to join another party". Will the new party that emerges from the merger be considered "another party" for the purposes of this article in the Constitution? Here again, it will be a matter of interpretation. Common sense would see the article as merely trying to forbid "carpet-crossing" in Parliament, and even in law, there could be a view that when parties merge, the party that comes out of it does not necessarily fall into the category of "another party", for the purposes of Article 79(i). Any view held would, of course, be a proper matter for interpretation by the Supreme Court. So, you can see that such matters need careful handling and not the facile reporting evident in your story.

Please believe that it is with real pain that I have felt obliged to write to you in this vein, but if we do not carry out self-criticism, others will do it for us, and their concerns will not be with the advancement of journalistic standards in our country.

ACCRA CITY COUNCIL ASKS FOR USSR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by James MacCauley]

[Text] The Accra City Council is to start negotiations with the government of the Soviet Union for technical assistance for the development of the city.

Announcing this at the inauguration of the Russian Town Development Association in Accra at the weekend, Mr Nat Ashalley-Anthony, ACC chairman said during his recent visit to the Soviet Union, the Mayor of Moscow expressed his government's preparedness to assist the ACC in developing Accra.

The assistance he said, would involve the use of the Soviet Prefabricated Concrete Factory in Accra for the establishment of new housing units and townships.

The ACC chairman, therefore, endorsed the invitation of associations to the Soviet Union to help them develop the suburb.

He, however, called on members of the association to initiate self-help projects to help in the development process.

Mr Ashalley-Anthony announced the council's decision to bring together all youth and town development associations in the city and assist them with free technical assistance for their development projects.

In his welcome address, Mr H.P. Nelson Cofie, MP for Ablekuma, appealed to the Government to assist the association in its efforts to develop the Russian township, residents of which, he said, "live village lives," their "only advantage being their proximity to Accra."

Among invited guests present were Mr Valentine Ousiannikov, Third Secretary, and other officials of the USSR Embassy in Ghana.

CSO: 4700/36

PAPER EXTOLS VIRTUES, NEED FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

IF the towns and villages were provided with electricity right now, something like one-fifth of Accra's population would drift back to the rural areas in two years.

This is one aspect of rural electrification which the planners under successive governments have not taken sufficient note of: The fact is that hundreds, if not thousands, of people are more or less forced to live in the cities against their better judgment and against their natural inclination.

Look at the great number of retired people who remain glued to the cities where they waste their old age amidst the noise of the so-called modern living and the disrespect of the urban society instead of the preferable quiet life back in the village where old age gets its place of honour in the community.

At present only a very few Ghanaians are rich enough to think of building houses in their villages and buying their own household electricity generators. The vast majority of both retired and still working people who decide to build a house at home to repair to eventually must resign themselves to the retrogressive existence with hurricane lamps, firewood cooking, box iron, and other practices of the old, old life.

On the other hand, if the rural areas have electricity supply, you can imagine the great number of retired people, not to speak of wealthy businessmen, who'd prefer to build modest houses in the villages into which they can move all the electric appliances—TV, radio, cooker, pressing iron, refrigerator, etc — which they acquired during their working life.

With electricity in the countryside, you can imagine how the retired civil servant would prefer settling in his little house in the village set in an acre of farmland with a small modern poultry farm to boot.

Conditions

If each town and village has electricity to provide such modest but adequately comfortable conditions of life, who'd retire and still remain in Accra to spend more than ₵1,000 a month on food alone when he can repair to the village and lead a warm life spending less than ₵300 a month on meat and getting his food from his own backyard garden?

You find thousands of retired public servants, politicians, Members of Parliament, aged businessmen and so forth since the 1st Republic still clinging to Accra who would prefer to have settled in their villages. But they are stuck in Accra because after so many years with electricity in the city, the prospect of stone-age existence back in the village is uninviting. Should they sell their life's acquisitions and go back home to settle empty-handed since they can't use those facilities in the village?

Many villages are dying because of this. And since the older ones are not returning to build houses and live in the villages, rural life becomes even more dreary for school leavers and so the population drift increases.

The differences in the cities and rural areas are sometimes inexcusable. Take Afiaso, for instance. Electricity passes from Akosombo over Afiaso to Lome. Yet not one village on the way to the border has electricity. It is about the same from Akosombo to Kumasi and elsewhere.

But the story is different in most advanced countries. There rural electrification is a major condition for national development, because it checks population drift and promotes small-scale agro-based industries in the countryside.

Ghana's rural electrification should therefore be conceived in its entirety. The present tendency to see it in the narrow terms of economic viability which de-emphasizes its social implications is not helpful, because the social implications contain important economic factors of immense relevance to the whole process of national development.

Ghana has about the most abundant, and therefore cheapest, electricity supply in Africa. It should be the first to achieve rural electrification. And there is no excuse for not doing that without further delay.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT CAUSES OIL LOSS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Asante]

[Text]

TWENTY-THREE wagons containing petroleum products belonging to the various oil companies in Kumasi for distribution in the Ashanti Region were derailed near the University of Science and Technology in Kumasi last Sunday evening.

As a result of the derailment, normal train service between Kumasi-Koforidua and Accra has been disrupted.

The products were consigned to Mobil Oil, Texaco, Gail, B.P. and Shell stations.

Sources close to the oil companies in Kumasi said yesterday that since the derailment of the wagons, the Railway Corporation has not shown any sign of clearing the line in order to retrieve the products.

According to the companies, they lost 25,000 gallons of Kerosene and

8,000 gallons of diesel oil in a similar derailment of wagons at Fumesa last month and it took the Railways Corporation about three weeks to clear the line.

The companies, the sources stated therefore fear that several gallons of the petroleum products would be lost if the line was not cleared to retrieve the products.

Officials of the Railway Corporation in Kumasi when contacted, confirmed that they had not been to the area to assess the extent of damage neither had they drawn up any plans to retrieve the products.

Mr E. E. Mensah of the Control Department said later: "I cannot release any information on Railway matters to you. If you are anxious to get any information, then you better get in touch with our Public Relations Department in Takoradi."

BRIEFS

FRG PHARMACEUTICAL AID--The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has granted 33 million Deutsche Marks as aid for the expansion of the Pharmaceutical Division of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC). Dr G. Fischer, West German Ambassador in Ghana disclosed this when he formally opened the fourth annual medical conference jointly organised by the Ghana Medical Association and the Friedrich Thieding Foundation of Germany at the Effia-Nkwanta Hospital in Sekondi on Thursday. Dr Fischer said out of the amount 20 million DM was granted last year. The remaining 13 million DM will be released to the division this year. The Ambassador said his government attaches great importance to the expansion of the division and hoped that work would be expedited on the project to complete it on schedule. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Sep 81 p 1]

FLIGHTS TO ITALY--Negotiations are currently going on between top officials of the Ministries of Transport and Communications and Foreign Affairs, on the one hand, and a high-powered Italian government delegation on the other, for resumption of flights by the national airlines of the two countries. The Italian delegation is led by Mr Onofrio Solari-Bozzi, Italian Ambassador to Ghana. A highly-placed source hinted in Accra that the two-day meeting had so far achieved "a breakthrough" and that flights between the two countries might resume before the end of this month. The flights between Accra and Rome were suspended as a result of a misunderstanding between the Ghana Airways and Alitalia. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Sep 81 p 8]

SAUDI WILLINGNESS TO HELP--Mr Ali Jawahari, leader of the three-man Saudi Arabian delegation which visited the country, has assured the Government and people of Ghana that the delegation will strongly recommend to the Saudi authorities to offer financial assistance to Ghana to implement a number of projects to improve the country's economy. He said it was the determination of the people of Saudi Arabia to strengthen the bond of goodwill between them and Ghanaians by offering financial assistance to support developmental projects such as the Bui Hydro-electric Dam, road construction, irrigation and lake transport. Replying to a toast at a luncheon organized in their honour by the Ghana Muslim Community in Accra yesterday, Mr Jawahari said members of the delegation have been greatly impressed by the infrastructural facilities they have seen and it was their wish that such facilities were developed for the common benefit of the people of Ghana.

Earlier proposing the toast, Alhaji Bashiru Futa, chairman of the Muslim Community expressed the community's gratitude to the Government of Saudi Arabia for really showing interest to help Ghana reconstruct her shattered economy. He referred to numerous financial assistance given to Ghana, especially the 100-million dollar aid for the construction of the Kpong Hydro-electric Dam, and said it will "serve as a lasting monument of friendship between Ghana and Saudi Arabia." [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 4 Sep 81 p 4]

FIRESTONE OFFICIALLY TAKEN OVER--The Government has formally taken over Firestone Ghana Limited. Negotiations for the final takeover were concluded between the government and Firestone International on June 1 this year. The name of the company has now been changed to Bonsa Tyre Company Limited, but the rubber plantation, another Firestone concern, retains its name--Ghana Rubber Estates Limited. Meanwhile, Firestone International has agreed under a technical assistance to allow some of its personnel in key positions to continue in office until suitable replacements are found. This was announced by Mr M.P. Ansah, Minister of Industries, Science and Technology when he inaugurated two boards of directors for the tyre company and the rubber estates in Accra yesterday. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Sep 81 p 8]

INCREASED COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY URGED--President Hilla Limann has called for intensified economic co-operation between Ghana and Hungary, especially in all aspects of agriculture, road infrastructure and mining. He said even though Ghanaians valued their good and cordial bilateral relations with the people of Hungary, "we feel that there is still much room for improvement in our economic and social relations." Receiving the credentials of the new Hungarian Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Lajos Bozi, at the Castle in Accra yesterday, President Limann said to achieve the objectives of co-operation, there was the need for an atmosphere of peace and international security. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/35

MOKHEHLE 'INSURGENTS' OPERATE FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Mokhehle in S.A."]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICAN newspapers have of late turned their political blast on Lesotho in their attempt to paint the country black internationally.

They have devoted much attention to the recent spate of bomb attacks in the country, especially in Maseru. Last week's armed robbery at the Barclays Bank did not miss their net.

One can easily conclude that the purpose of the South African press is to destroy our country's international image and to mislead and misinform the world that Lesotho was as bad as South Africa.

Surely they could have mentioned at least one good thing about Lesotho, that a beautiful network of roads into the country's attractive mountains have been opened since 1978 when South Africa unilaterally closed the borders between Lesotho and its district of Transkei.

In its editorial last Saturday, The Friend aptly points out that instability in the sub-continent ought to concern South Africa because any trouble in her independent neighbours would soon spill over into that country. Whilst this is so, it seems that instability in South Africa as a result of its racial policies will spill over into the neighbouring countries.

The Sunday Times in its story headlined "Ntso is raiding Lesotho from Qwaqwa," tacitly admits that Mokhehle stages his attacks from bases in the South African district of Qwaqwa. The biggest and most interesting disclosure here is that Mr. Mokhehle returned to South Africa via Botswana. We have often said this and it had often been denied.

It is worthwhile to note that Mopeli continues to deny the presence of Mokhehle's insurgents in the area. For his formation, Lesotho has ample evidence to prove that they are

in Qwaqwa and that Mokhehle is currently commuting between that place and Durban. Chief Mopeli's higher authorities know this. And as long as he continues to deny this, he embarrasses them.

South Africa's hierarchy last month claimed Lesotho would be used more as a launching base for insurgents attacks into that country. Repeated challenges for South Africa to back up these accusations with proof have met a deaf ear.

In contrast, Basotho see insurgents going about their business in broad daylight on South African territory.

They have also been observed to flee into that country after staging attacks on defenceless villagers and herdboys.

Lesotho could easily contain insurgent attacks if they were launched from bases within her borders. What is disturbing is that they are performed by gangs of men who hit and run back into South Africa's refuge.

CSO: 3700/33

ELECTRICITY BOARD DEFENDS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME PLAN

Board Statement

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by K. Thomson]

[Text]

Because of an article which appeared in the Times of Swaziland on Monday, September 14th, dealing with the views of Mr. Ted Reilly of Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary on the effect of the Board's new Luphohlo Ezulwini hydro-electric scheme on Mantenga Falls and his assessment of the relative economic merits of the scheme as opposed to the tourist potential generated by Mantenga Falls the Board feels it appropriate to bring the following facts to the attention of the public.

1. When the hydro-electric scheme was first mooted it was referred to His Majesty and to the Cabinet, both of whom gave their approval to the scheme.

2. From the inception it was recognised that the scheme would result in a reduced flow over Mantenga Falls. The Board believes however to say "that the magnificence and splendour of the Mantenga Falls will be destroyed" is an exaggeration. There will always be a flow of water over the falls sufficient to enable it to retain its scenic beauty although such flow will of necessity not be as great as was the case prior to the scheme being implemented. However in developing a country, particularly where an adequate and reliable supply of electricity is concerned, compromises have to be made.

3. From the planning stage onwards both the National Trust Commission, and the Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary were kept informed of the possible effects of the scheme on both Mantenga Falls and on the other elements of the ecology in the area and in fact in June 1980 the Board funded a study by Mlilwane's own Ecologist to enable Mlilwane to make their own investigation. Whilst the report of Mlilwane's Ecologist indicated that there would be a reduced flow over the falls he expressed no great alarm and in fact made the following comment "the waterfall should be protected as a natural feature and the reduction of flow accepted as one of the undesirable side effects of the project." The National Trust Commission itself has at all times been co-operative with the Board and appears to have accepted the necessity of the scheme notwithstanding any adverse effects it may have on the ecology and the Board on the other hand has indicated to the Commission its willingness to take all reasonable steps to minimise any possible adverse effects.

4. The Board presently only generates 40% of the country's electricity requirements, the balance of 60% being bought in from South Africa through Escom. The new scheme will substantially reduce the

country's dependence on South Africa. With the passage of time new schemes will be introduced whereby it is hoped that ultimately Swaziland will be entirely self sufficient for its electricity requirements.

5. To suggest that the economics of the new hydro-scheme could be out-weighted by the tourist potential generated by Mantenga Falls is in the Board's opinion totally unrealistic. On the one hand Mantenga is but one of the many tourist attractions within Swaziland. On the other hand the implementation of the new hydro-electric scheme will in addition to reducing the country's dependence on South Africa for electricity, have the following beneficial effects:-

(a) Several millions of Rand which are paid over annually to Escom for electricity supplies will be retained within Swaziland to assist the internal economic development.

(b) The price of electricity in Swaziland will be determined by the country's own economy and not by the political and economic vagaries of South Africa.

(c) Of the total cost of E47 million which is being introduced substantially from outside sources several million will be absorbed into the Swaziland economy by way of wages to local people, services, supplies and other inputs from the

Swaziland commercial and industrial sector. In this regard it should be pointed out that the project is being funded inter alia by such institutions as the World Bank, the European Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the German Development Bank. All of these institutions have spent some years studying the economic viability of the scheme and its overall political and economic benefits to the country as a whole.

6. The Board is now irrevocably committed to the scheme. Most of the loan agreements have been signed. Some of the major contract elements have been put out to tender and tenders accepted and resettlement has already commenced with the knowledge and approval of His Majesty in the areas effected by the dam.

The Board has decided to bring this matter to the notice of the public by way of this paid announcement rather than to enter into a public controversy through articles or editorial comment as the disagreements between the Board and the Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary are already the subject matter of lengthy correspondence between the parties.

Further Details

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] THE E47 million Luphohlo Ezulwini Hydro Electric Scheme, now being implemented by the Swaziland Electricity Board will also be an attraction to tourism and birdlife which is uncommon and transient in the specialised habitat, according to a statement issued by the board this week.

A contract in excess of E22 million has already been awarded to George Wimpey International Limited of the United Kingdom.

The project is being financed by five international financial institutions who are providing about 70 percent of the total cost while the remaining 30 percent will come from local sources - the Swaziland government, the Swaziland National Provident Fund and the board itself.

The hydro electric scheme comprises a rockfill dam with and earth core, 45 metres high with a crest length of 450 metres containing 0.8 million cubic metres of rock and earthfill.

The dam will be located on the Lusushwana River about two kilometres downstream of the Mbabane-Mhlambanyatsi low level bridge and a surface power station will be erected in the vicinity of the Ezulwini Valley at the foot of the Malagwane Hill.

The board's statement said that materials for the power station construction will be carefully selected to blend in with the natural landscape in order to minimise the visual effect on the Ezulwini Valley.

The dam will contain about 24 million cubic metres of water, will be over 1km at its widest point and will stretch some 4.5km upstream to of the dam wall.

When the hydro scheme is commissioned, the Swaziland Electricity Board will be generating the bulk of Swaziland's energy needs with the balance being imported from South Africa.

The local families affected by the scheme are presently being resettled elsewhere and the resettlement programme is reported to be running smoothly and on schedule at this time.

BRIEFS

IDENTITY CARDS FOR REFUGEES--All refugees in the country will carry identification cards, the Principal Chief of Matsieng, Morena Masupha Seeiso, said here last week. Addressing Maseru residents at Pitso Ground on finding ways of combating crime in the township, Morena Masupha said a directive had been given that all refugees should have identification cards so as to make it easy for the police to detect who were responsible for this alarming rate of crime in the country. He said that at present it was difficult to identify the culprits because the refugees were integrated into the community. Morena Masupha appealed to employers, particularly those who hired domestic servants, to give them time to go to their homes to collect their identification letters from their chiefs. He said this would facilitate the police work as some of these people gave false names when they left their villages to seek employment in towns. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 18 Sep 81 p 1]

BOMB WARNING TO FRG--The destruction of the official car of West Germany's Ambassador to Lesotho was interpreted by informed observers as a warning to West Germany to desist from its role in the training of Lesotho's Para-Military Unit (PMU). The bomb, which destroyed the car on Wednesday night, is the fifth explosion to rock Maseru in the past seven days. The Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) which is trying to overthrow the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan, has claimed responsibility. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Sep 81 p 8]

NEW PLANE FOR AIRLINE--A M700,000 German manufactured Dornier 128 aircraft, purchased by the Lesotho Airways Corporation (LAC), arrived at Leabua Jonathan Airport on Tuesday. A two-turbine engined machine is especially manufactured for flying in mountainous countries and has its own weather radar. This 10-seater in the Corporation is fifth aircraft in addition to the two 18-seater De Havilland Twin Otters and two 9-seater Britton-Norman-Islanders. Mr M. Macdonagh, Commercial Manager of the Corporation has assured domestic passengers of more improved services. In the meantime aircraft will be used for pilot training for a month. Its arrival was witnessed by the Minister of Transport and Telecommunication, Dr K.T. Maphathe, the Minister of Co-operatives and Rural Development, Mr V.M. Makhele, Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication, Mr P. Phoofolo and Director of Civil Aviation, Mr T. Motsosi. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 18 Sep 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/33

MINISTER REFFELL DISCUSSES FREEDOM OF PRESS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

The Assistant Minister of Information for Public Affairs, Jonathan Reffell has said that the free flow of information was an instrument of mutual understanding between government and the people.

He said the freedom of press provided by government was undeniable and was one of the essential conditions for the growth and development of the nation.

Minister Reffell was speaking Friday on behalf of Information Minister Gray D. Allison at the second installation program of the D. Twe Memorial High School's Press Club in New Kru Town, Monrovia.

He said those entrusted with the responsibility of informing the people should be responsible and adequately trained to perform as professionals at all times.

Minister Reffell said the media in Liberia was facing acute scarcity of trained manpower and urged students

to take advantage of training facilities offered at the University of Liberia.

He said apart from developing the talents and skills of those with potentials in the profession, Liberia's system of communications and the criteria which it employs should be directed towards fair economic distribution, social betterment and cultural advancement.

Touching on international information order, Minister Reffell lamented over the disparities which are expressed in the largely one-way flow of information from industrialized countries to third world countries.

He said radio companies in the most industrialized countries were occupying 90 per cent of radio waveband and large international news agencies were also disseminating about 80 per cent of all information in the world, with 25 percent of their productions on de-

veloping countries.

Minister Reffell described the present international information system as "sanctioning a form of political, economic and cultural imperialism" adding that this was demonstrated by the biasness in reporting events from developing countries.

He said to justify the demand for a new international information order, an urgent requirement is the introduction of equality as represented by free and balanced information.

On the national level, he said, the government and the Ministry of Information were making all efforts to minimize the one-way flow of information from the capital to the rural areas.

Minister Reffell noted that with the present plan being implemented by the Ministry, the counties would soon be producing their own newspapers under the rural press scheme.

He said the Liberia News Agency had reporters in every county and was now making efforts to have every territory linked up with the agency.

Government was also making efforts to implement a rural broadcasting system under the Liberian Broadcasting System, (LBS), which would make news dissemination in the country not only horizontal but vertical, Minister Reffell added.

The president of the Press Club, Richard Gweh, said he and his colleagues would do their best to disseminate factual information at the school and called for the school's authority's support for the speedy enhancement of their objective.

Others installed were, Gabriel N. William, co-editor-in-chief; Peter Massaquoi, news editor; Dehmie, Worgen, production manager and John Hah, sports editor among others. - LINA

INFORMATION RESEARCH SPECIALIST ANALYZES SITUATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Sep 81 pp 6, 8

[Article by Bill Frank: "The Revolution: Where Are We?"]

[Text]

The writing of this article was thrice interrupted as if by some design it should not be read until the dust of last week's dramatic events settled. A few minutes after I settled down to start it, news of Chea Cheapoo's dismissal came; when I got back to it the next day, news of the release of 19 political detainees interrupted me. The third attempt was interrupted by news of the release of another group of political prisoners. Since I have not lost the urge to write it, I hope such enthusiasm will be justified by what I have to say.

WHERE ARE WE? That's the question. I do not know how many other members of the press are asked this rather grand question as frequently as it has been put to me; but I would imagine that I am not the only pressman with whom the question has often been raised. It is a

serious question; a mouthful of a question!

Anyone with even a basic knowledge of psychology should sense in this question a revealing variety of feelings -- Disorientation? Anxiety? Apprehension? Confusion? Despair? Whether the question reflects one or all of such feelings together, it is a healthy sign of concern for the nation's future that the question is being raised at all. A nation should, indeed, be able to know at all times whether it is moving ahead or slipping back -- much more so in the wake of a revolution. In time and space we certainly cannot be standing still. All the struggle of life addresses itself to this question. A people grappling with a revolution should deliberately address themselves to the question everyday.

But -- But -- it is not possible to address the

question seriously and effectively unless there is a frame of reference in terms of a program, with goals to pursue. A journey must have a destination with some signposts or landmarks to indicate to one how far one has gone; or if one is even on the right track. More directly stated, we can only evaluate performance if there is a definite program to which the performance relates.

In the wake of a revolution, where is our Specific Program; towards what Specific Goals? I am inclined to think that the revolution has caught us with our pants down. For about ten years, between 1971 and 1981, revolutionary rhetoric found enthusiastic audiences among the masses of the Liberian people as well as among a good proportion of the intellectual elite. Whether all of this was "bull-shitting" or serious business, when the soldiers spring the surprise of a real, even bloody, revolution on April 12, 1980, the nation should have known that it was no longer child's play. Going by the statements of concern alone made by the leaders of the revolution, not to mention other evidence, we should be honest to admit the fact that we have demonstrated little, if any, preparedness for the revolution - psychologically, politically, culturally and generally in terms of orientation to even the basic demands of our survival. Not

even those who were most vocal about revolution have demonstrated any mature preparedness for it. The most that the nation has been able to gain from those who made all the promises of a revolutionary kingdom has been bombastic rhetoric.

It is a difficult, if not impossible, task to forge a revolution without a program. The Motive Force of Revolution is People Organized around a Program and a Strategy!

WANTED: A RECONSTRUCTION
TASK FORCE

WHERE ARE WE? Where is the National Reconstruction Program around which the people should rally to create a new nation? I am inclined to believe that one of the most serious over-sights of which those advising the government at the early stage of the revolution may be held guilty, was the failure to see the need for the creation of a body which I would take the liberty to name as a NATIONAL ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION TASK FORCE. Such a body would have started charting a definite course for the revolution immediately following the coup.

The word "program" has of course become a long endured cliché in this country; and lately, the phrase, "National Reconstruction," had become a candidate for the list of clichés. Despite the tendency to "clicherize" these words, working out a Program of Economic Reconstruction is a task that requires the finest resources of soberness, far-sighted-

ness, sound education and experience which a nation can boast. It is the fundamental task of any revolution. The National Reconstruction Task Force should not necessarily have been, nor should it necessarily be now, a group of government officials.

The central task of this body would be: To provide the nation with a Comprehensive National Economic Reconstruction Program spelling out precisely where and how Liberians in all walks of life should contribute to the task of economic reconstruction. The point, obviously, is not that every individual Liberian should be assigned a specific task by the Reconstruction Task Force. The point is that there should be established specific productive functions for all levels of the Liberian population; productive functions which should relate directly to the goals conceived in a program of economic reconstruction.

This country has, in the past, denied itself the benefit of excellent expertise from people who, although not serving in the government, would have saved the nation many a failure in its development efforts. A National Economic Reconstruction Task Force could be the body whose members would have no particular political constituencies to satisfy; would be aspiring to no public office; who would have no special privileges, immunities or emoluments to

lose; and who would command no authority to impose decisions.

Some people might say: but that is the work of the Planning Ministry. No one is advocating that the Planning Ministry should be scrapped, although I certainly would not hold brief for its past performance up till the defection of Tipoteh. The point is that we live in extra-ordinary times -- in a revolutionary time; we should therefore do some extra-ordinary planning. Franklin D. Roosevelt had to do some extra-ordinary things, even in a nation as democratic as America, in order to pull the nation out of a crippling depression.

In formulating a National Economic Reconstruction Program, the Task Force would of course need to look at past policies, institutional arrangements, strategies, etc., comparing results against expectations so as to give the nation a situation report which will form a vital part of the background against which the public may view the program of reconstruction.

In putting such a program together, the Task Force would have to put greater emphasis on causes than on effects.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS

Up till this point in the history of Liberia, all the records seem to reflect a much greater concern with treating the effects than with eradicating the causes

of most of our problems. This is characteristic of governments that operate more by political expediency than by humanistic motivations. Effects have to be treated of course, because every effect is a crisis to a certain degree. Because of our orientation to dealing only with effects, we became a nation which tended to take nothing serious until it erupted into a crisis. Sufficient emphasis on the causes of problems minimizes crises. With a well-thought-out program serving like a road map, you see where you are going, you are aware of where there are holes and bumps and hills and mud, and thus you would be prepared for them. The Revolutionary road is rough. We need a good road map.

AN URGENT NECESSITY

I see the proposed Reconstruction Task Force as an urgent necessity. It is nearly two years over-due but not too late. Many ideas, suggestions and policies are being proposed which need to be critically scrutinized before they are accepted for implementation. Some ideas may be good but not capable of being digested at this particular point in time. Some policies may have a few appealing advantages at first thought, but which, placed in a wider context of total impact on the nation, would reflect disadvantages that outweigh by far. Two or three instances come to mind imme-

diately. Take the elimination of the hut tax, the creation of the reconstruction tax, and perhaps the introduction of a gambling casino. Did anyone really place side by side, the advantages and disadvantages of each measure in relation to the total socio-economic setting of the country, and examine them objectively? If in future issues such as these were to be passed on to the Reconstruction Task Force for such objective scrutiny, we would probably be saving the nation much unnecessary tension and confusion.

For the reconstruction of the Socio-Political aspect of our national life, the need was seen to create a Constitution Commission. I see just as compelling a need for a National Economic Reconstruction Task Force. It should be an independent, government agency which should be a permanent institution whose continuous responsibility will be to compare results of politics against expectations and which, independent of pressures from the executives as well as from the legislature, reports to the public any program that does not live up to expectations.

Our development orientation in this country has been underlined by the wrong, even dangerous philosophy of making the poor rich. We are a rich people. Just look around us. We can produce almost all of our

basic commodities; yet we import almost all of them. We do not appear to be too far from importing even potato greens. Wealth is all around us. What needs to be done is to make the Liberian people productive. People can become sustainingly wealthy only by being productive, not by begging or borrowing. With the later, one might become wealthy, but only temporarily so.

A National Economic Reconstruction Program rooted in making Liberia productive is the best guarantee the nation has for the sound national stability that is grounded only in economic strength. Where Are We?

CSO: 4700/42

CONFERENCE ASSESSES INVESTMENT CLIMATE OF NATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Sep 81 pp 4, 6

[Article by Napoleon A. Teague: "The Investment Climate"]

[Text]

Probably concerned over the nation's investment climate and desirous to enhance it, officials at the National Investment Commission hosted a one-day conference for investors and prospective investors in the country recently.

For us, we missed the story due to one of those symptoms of undevelopment—lack of a functional bureaucracy.

But the conference was rather interesting. Investors were given the opportunity to voice out some of their problems, problems such as the effect of the new economic measures on their profit yields, tight financial policies and the red-tape involved in approving proposed investment programs.

To some extent, these problems are not typical to Liberia; they are familiar ones in many developing nations where modern bureau-

cracy were copied and are yet in their formative states.

At the conference, a prospective investor, Mr. Joseph Siaw, anxious to establish a brewery here, was worried over the procedures of acquiring land in this country. Besides, he found the Liberian Free Zone unsuitable for "meaningful" investment.

"The Liberia Industrial Free Zone cannot take any meaningful investment. The place is water locked. We

Siaw argued that litigation over land sale in Liberia is one of the setbacks foreign and local investors face in acquiring land for investment. Judicial contests over the sale of land in Liberia has been one of long standing. The practice of selling a parcel of land to more than one party is common place.

The land acquisition question here alone, Siaw said, rules out a lot of investments opportunities. He believes that "something effective must be done about it by the NIC acquisition law should be looked at carefully so that it can be revised.

The arguments however did not stop there. The topic, notwithstanding, was shifted from land to banking. Recounting the problems of bankers was the president of the Liberia Banker Association, Citi Bank Vice President Tshibaka Kadiza Wa Nganda. In a commentary to the conference, he pointed out the many "ills" commercial banks are faced with currently.

Nganda said that members of the LBA have experienced "difficult liquidity problems since the coup both internally and externally". He regretted that "there has been a significant volume of capital flight since April (1980) last year. From a level of \$161.5 MM in April 1980, private sector liquidity (coins in circulation, demand deposits, time deposits and saving deposits according to the National Bank of Liberia's definition of M2) decline to \$110.4MM as at April 1981".

But the banking executive said although this is far below the "historical

levels", recent figures released by the NBL showed that the current liquidity level is in fact stabilizing.

Nganda further dwelled on the decline in the overall level of credit in the banking system in Liberia. His explanation for the decline is that banks give out in loans only what they receive in deposits. According to Nganda, the level of credit outstanding for commercial banks is above the corresponding level of local deposits.

Because of this, said he, as of April 1981, "banks lent out \$1.20 for each \$1.00 in deposits on their books". The 20 cents gap, he said has since been filled with borrowings from head offices of local international banks or foreign banks.

A number of banking officials interviewed recently by the NEW LIBERIAN confirmed that deposits in their institutions had declined dramatically since April 1980. One banker said during the months of the National Savings Bond Scheme, he lost 72 of his small-time depositors while almost 40 percent of his bigger depositors shrunk their accounts by up to 60 percent.

Since then, he said, his institution has continued to experience a flight of accounts which, to large extent, has limited his lending ability.

The lack of strict enforcement of the confidentiality of bank accounts, the failure thus far of government to

compensate banking institutions for assets confiscated; the alleged harassment of businessmen and the tight financial position of government and the NBL, aimed at helping government make-up for gaps in its budget are four basic problems which Nganda said still affect commercial banks.

Arguing that although guaranteed on paper, confidentiality of bank accounts is not strictly enforced. That banks are still confronted with requests for information on account from various government agencies in contravention to the laws of the country and generally accepted banking principle worldwide, is jeopardizing banking in Liberia, Nganda said.

On the other hand, the Citi Bank executive said in spite of pledges to them by government in support of loans given former government officials whose properties were confiscated, "banks are yet to be compensated by the government". A speedy resolution of this issue would mean such resources could be re-deployed elsewhere in the economy, Nganda told the conference.

Now, bankers would like to see labour cases channeled through the prescribed medium under the law of Liberia. They feel requests for information from banks should originate from the courts of the land or the NBL, in line with the Financial Institution Act adopted by the National Bank of Liberia.

CSO: 4700/42

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

POWER HOUSE FOR GBARNGA--Officials and heads of institutions in Bong County have volunteered to contribute \$200,000 towards the construction of a \$700,000 electric power house here. The decision was taken Monday when Bong County's Assistant Superintendent for Development, Captain Venecious K. Vorkpor, met with officials and heads of institutions in the country to discuss ways and means by which electricity could be provided for Gbarnga City and its environs. Institutions expected to contribute towards the project include the Cuttington University College, the Bong County Agricultural Development Project, the Liberia Telecommunication Corporation and the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation. Others are the Central Agricultural Research, Sangai Farm and the Phebe Hospital in Suakoko near here. Captain Vorkpor said at the meeting that of the remaining \$500,000, the management of LEC had agreed to pay \$200,000 and the Liberian Government, \$300,000. The city of Gbarnga has been without electricity for more than two months now. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/42

COLUMNIST MATCHET REVIEWS CRISIS IN FREETOWN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 pp 1974-1976

[Text] THE GOVERNMENT of Sierra Leone is undoubtedly operating at the moment "han to mot", as the citizens of Freetown put it. The same story was told to me by almost every businessman I met: that there was not much oil left and that the oil companies would not deliver more until their bills were paid. *Tabler* published a version that Mobil was pressing for 24m. leones, which was indignantly denied on all sides, but I gather that it was the details that were wrong rather than the basic fact. A reliable source told me that about 12m. leones needed to be paid to the oil companies within a very short time, and that Texaco and Shell were head of the queue, with Mobil close behind.

Sierra Leone has been in apparently hopeless economic trouble before and has been rescued by some miracle; the economic history of the country is like the "Perils of Pauline", that old silent film in which the heroine was continually being tied to a railway line in the path of an express train. But it is difficult to see what will stop the train this time. I was told that a second IMF line of credit was expected in July and had not been given; more negotiations will take place in September. The EEC's Stabex Fund owes some compensation for the drop in coffee and palm kernel prices, but it will only amount to 3m. leones at the most.

President Siaka Stevens was thus in a weak position from which to negotiate with the Labour Congress; cynics say that was why he was so gentle and restrained. Several economists I met felt there was little sense in the "settlement" reached with the Labour Congress over rice prices, and that this could not be of permanent benefit to anyone. There was also little

sound economics behind the other Labour Congress demands for stronger price controls on meat, fish and school textbooks, rent subsidies and more government spending on roads, health and other things. The truth is that the government has no money to spend.

Higher subsidy

MR. MUSA SUMA, managing director of the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board, explained to me in an interview that the new cheaper price for rice meant simply that the government would spend 5m. leones in subsidy up to June. And there must be some doubts about whether price control will work. It is relatively easy when there is plenty of rice to be distributed; if there is a shortage pressures increase alarmingly; black markets spring up; rice tends to disappear from the official market altogether; corruption thrives.

Mr. Suma explained that the situation also created problems on the question of producer prices for local growers of rice. If a reasonable price were to be paid to the Sierra Leonean farmers — say, 12 leones a bushel — then a price of about 32 leones per 100lb bag would have to be charged the customer in the market. If controls are to keep this down to 20 leones, then presumably the government will have to pay a further subsidy, to the producers this time. The ending of rice subsidies, incidentally, was one of the "conditionalities" imposed by the IMF before the last loan.

Mr. Suma confirmed that most of the other Labour Congress proposals were "just not on, economically". He had sat on a committee with Labour Congress representatives to discuss some proposals, and

felt the Labour Congress "did not know what they were talking about".

Something approaching a private war is being conducted against Mr. Suma by *Tablet*, which repeatedly publishes stories alleging malpractices and improper enrichment. Mr. Suma shrugged his shoulders and said the stories were untrue, as he had made clear in a recent press conference. He did not think it was worth suing *Tablet*.

"There is so much corruption about that people think everyone is corrupt," he said. He was quite happy to open all his books and records for inspection. He was, in fact, proud of his record at the Marketing Board: growth had increased four-fold; liquidity had increased four-fold; producer prices had increased six-fold; the Marketing Board was providing a better service, going right to the doorstep of the farmers to provide all the help they needed.

Outspoken attack

APART FROM its war with Mr. Suma, the *Tablet* is having a brave and adventurous time, sailing very close to the wind in its attacks on the government. I called at the office shortly after the Labour Congress leaders had agreed to a settlement, and found the editor, Mr. Pios Foray, emotionally upset. He felt that there had been a sell-out.

Tablet published a very strongly-worded comment on August 19 entitled "The lessons of August 13". It said:

"Never again will the people of this country stand idly by to watch a few people, temporary occupants of the so-called government, destroy this nation.

"This was brought home to Dr. Stevens' government in no uncertain terms when the workers of this nation gallantly rose to remind an overfed and complacent authority of the neglect and deprivation that have come to be so commonplace in a country once considered prosperous . . . Protests and demonstrations meant to bring to government's notice some urgent national issues have always been misinterpreted as moves to overthrow the government. It is unfortunate because such an attitude has blurred government's perception to such an extent that vital social and economic issues have been made to degenerate into political issues which do not concern the worker. When a worker discovers that his predicament is a direct result of poor leadership . . . workers begin to group themselves as a political force, since that is

the only way by which they can challenge authority.

"Since it is becoming more clear that the people must shape their own destiny, everybody — teachers, soldiers, students, police, market women, unemployed and all workers — must make it their point of duty to bring to government's notice in the true spirit of the one-party as preached by Dr. Stevens to point out government's shortcomings. Eternal vigilance is the price we must pay now for our very survival."

Across the road, the *Daily Mail* failed to come out at all during the week of the crisis. It had its own strike because the salaries for the previous month had not been paid. It is a great tragedy that so talented an editor as Arika Awuta-Coker is not permitted to produce a daily paper that is worthy of Sierra Leone. The country's image suffers because of it, and it is shocking that someone does not realise this and rectify it. A relatively small expenditure could produce large dividends.

At the offices of Sierra Leone's party newspaper, *We Yone*, I found the editor, Sam Metzger, in a state of considerable excitement because he is transferring to a new printing works on which he will bring out the paper daily from November. *We Yone* is a notable example of a newspaper without apparent resources which nevertheless manages to come out regularly and be lively and interesting. It is the Sam Metzger magic.

Coroners prosper

PARLIAMENT in Sierra Leone has always been (in my experience) a most relaxed and good-humoured place. In spite of the one-party system a wide variety of views are expressed and genuine debate takes place; but it is always within the polite conventions and much laughter is heard.

However, even knowing this, it came as a slight shock that three days after Sierra Leone had stood on the brink of disorder, with a general strike called by the Labour Congress, the Parliamentarians should have spent a whole morning discussing nothing but whether to increase the fees for coroners.

In 1907, Parliament was told, coroners were paid two guineas. In 1970 this was increased to 10 leones. Now the government proposed to pay 15 leones for each verdict. It should be more, members felt. One calculation said that since 1970 inflation had increased the cost of living by well

over 200 per cent. The Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Mr. Abu Kamara, finally agreed that 20 leones might be a fairer fee. Then a learned member pointed out that Standing Orders prevented an amendment to a bill unless it was submitted in writing. There was a short pause; the Speaker agreed. Then the leader of the House proposed that this standing order be suspended for the moment. This was done, the bill was passed and a happy morning was ended.

Coroners will be richer, but the impression was left that Parliament was perhaps a little irrelevant.

CSO: 4700/31

'SOWETAN' COMMENTS ON ANGOLA RAID, U.S. REACTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Aug 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Arrogance of the Warlords"]

[Text]

WHAT arrogance! Prime Minister P W Botha has told the world that reports of the raid by South African forces into Angola were "exaggerated", and that the forces only had contact with the Angolans when they "interfered" in this country's operation against Swapo.

It is the height of arrogance to expect a country to stand meekly by when foreign troops have been sent in - for whatever purpose. The fact is that these South African troops were on Angolan soil.

What, we wonder, would South Africa do if, for example, the Mozambique government conducted a similar operation against the Mozambique Resistance Movement and a "hot pursuit" ended up in South African soil?

It is not difficult at all to find an answer to this question. South Africa has gained the impression that the United States, and therefore the West, would support it in virtually anything it does. And the United States' reaction to this raid is good enough reason for this country to feel smug.

We wonder whether South Africa would have conducted

these raids if, for argument's sake, its neighbours were militarily strong enough to beat back such an attack and in fact win in the event of a confrontation. Obviously, the answer is no.

So, while this country preaches peace at every corner, they go around intimidating those who are in some way or other dependent on them. They cross the Angola border willy-nilly, without any fear of a counter from that country.

Indeed, one may even suggest that they were deliberately seeking a confrontation with the Cuban troops in Angola so that America, which only recently repeated its policy of refusing to recognise Angola as long as there is a Cuban presence, will come out in open support of this country.

We dare say that this country, as usual, has totally overestimated the support it gets from the West in such an eventuality.

We would have thought that they learnt their lesson years ago, but obviously, the strategists in Pretoria believe they are on the right course.

Unfortunately, the people of this country will be satisfied to hear about the high "kill rate" by South African forces, and feel that things are OK.

This country must take note of what Henry Kissinger once wrote in justifying America's need to pull out of Vietnam: "A conventional war that does not win, loses. A guerilla war that does not lose, wins".

CSO: 4700/29

RIGHTWING PARTIES ISSUE WARNING ON NAMIBIA 'SELLOUT'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

THE leaders of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the National Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging called jointly yesterday for action to prevent the "selling out" of South West Africa's Whites by the South African Government.

"Independence for South West Africa is no solution," Mr Jaap Marais, Dr Connie Mulder and Mr Eugene Terre'blanche said in a joint statement issued in Pretoria by the HNP secretariat.

"On the contrary, it (independence) creates dangers that will bring the pistol to the heart of South Africa. This is why the United Nations and the leftist forces want South West Africa detached from South Africa.

"There is only one road to be followed: Swaps must be completely defeated through sustained military action like that recently carried out in Angola and all forms of help and assistance must be withheld from Zambia and other states that accommodate terrorists.

"Negotiations with the UN on independence for SWA must be abandoned.

"Only when the terrorists have been driven out of southern Africa and peace, order and stability restored, can thinking begin about constitutional changes, if this is at all necessary or sensible."

"Everything must be thrown into the struggle to prevent the shame of selling out SWA's Whites and to avert the danger of a hostile SWA that reaches the banks of the Orange River."

The three leaders said they pledged themselves to this struggle "and we plead with the utmost urgency for our nation to form in a mighty mustering to avert this outrage."

The statement said the fact that the South African Government was negotiating with the UN on SWA through the so-called Western powers was a disgraceful renunciation of South African sovereignty.

It was striking that after the recent military operation in Angola the Government followed almost immediately with a conference on the application of UN Resolution 435 "in connection with the subjection of SWA to a one man one vote election under UN supervision".

The conclusion that the two were directly related was irresistible. The military operation was intended to have a reassuring effect before the "fatal" implications of Resolution 435 were carried further. — Sapa.

BUTI WINS ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP ELECTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

THE SAVE Alexandra Party is grateful that the residents have given them an open mandate to serve them, said the chairman, Rev Sam Buti, after his party's landslide victory in last week's elections.

Mr Buti said this following his party's 33 percent victory. There were 5179 papers, and of these 101 were spoiled.

The Save Alexandra Party won all the seats with 4500 votes to 136 for the Alexandra Action Committee and the Alexandra People's Action Party's 167.

Mr Buti said: "The percentage poll was very low because most of the residents were turned back because they were in arrears with their rents. Some were also denied the vote because they could not produce permits.

"We are now going to have amendments made to the constitution so that we can introduce a voters' roll

and not have people being unable to vote because of minor things. We would also like to have the word "Bantu" removed from the constitution so all residents can vote."

He said that the Save Alexandra Party would now strive to serve the township's residents as servants and not as leaders. He said the SAP were very grateful to the

residents for showing faith in his party and that the SAP was prepared to work harder for the residents of Alex.

Mr Buti said that his party's victory also showed that the two opposition parties could not read the signs of time.

The committee to serve as the Alexandra Liaison Committee consists of Mr Buti, Mr Leepile Taunyane, Mr Harry Makubire, Mr Lucas Khoza and Mr Samuel Mathebula.

INDIAN LEADERS DIVIDED ON ELECTION BOYCOTT ISSUE

Upcoming Indian Council Election

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 81 p 9

[Article by Yussuf Nazeer]

[Text]

Despite a campaign by the Anti-SAIC Committee to persuade Indians to boycott the SA Indian Council elections, several candidates are preparing to fight the elections.

After September 28 — nomination day — the public will know the 40 candidates who will be contesting the new SAIC's 10 Transvaal, 27 Natal and three Cape seats.

Members of three Indian political parties have indicated that they will be fighting the elections.

Several independents will also be standing.

This has infuriated the Anti-SAIC Committee which has launched anti-election meetings throughout the country.

SAIC member and chairman of the Association of Management Committees Mr E B Abramjee said he held similar anti-apartheid views to the Anti-SAIC Committee but it was "not possible to turn your back on the facts of life in South Africa."

He said there was no way in which Indians — and others — could ignore day to day dealings

with the country's bureaucracy.

Members of the Reform Party and the Indian Progressive Party said they did not see how a boycott of the elections by the community's bona fide leaders would help the community solve daily bread and butter issues.

Spokesmen for the Anti-SAIC Committee said their stand against the elections was "categorically clear."

It involved the rejection of an election based on a separatist policy out of which a body, the SAIC, would arise with no parliamentary powers.

Ethnic Local Authorities

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

PRETORIA. — Ethnic local authorities were not viable and the principle had been totally rejected by coloured and Indian civic leaders.

And, said an Indian leader yesterday, this had been told to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, earlier this year by the Indian Association of Management Committees and local coloured affairs bodies.

The chairman of the Indian Association of Management Committees, Mr Ebrahim Abramjee, said the management committee system was a sham — a piece of apartheid window dressing.

"The overwhelming majority of Indians and coloureds were

uncompromisingly opposed to the mock-up system." Their non-negotiable demand was for full participation in mixed town and city councils — and the Prime Minister knew this."

Mr Abramjee said that at the meeting with Mr Botha and Mr Heunis, he and Mr David Currie, chairman of the Labour Party and national chairman of Coloured Local Affairs Body, had made it clear that the com-

mittees were regarded as useless and powerless bodies.

Mr Abramjee told Mr Botha that the Indian Association of Management Committees had a serious credibility crisis and Indians had lost any confidence they had in the system.

Mr Heunis acknowledged there was criticism of the system, and that it did not represent the final solution. The Prime Minister agreed, saying he wanted solutions.

A request for another meeting with the Prime Minister made recently had been rejected, Mr Abramjee said. Since the meeting in May virtually nothing had happened, in fact it appeared indirect pressure was being used on the President's Council to perpetuate the system of ethnic local authorities.

CSO: 4700/29

PROPOSED LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Sep 81 p 9

[Article by Andy Thomson]

[Text]

Dr Piet Koornhof's Local Government Bill presented to Parliament last year but withdrawn for amendment after considerable public objection, has been criticised by the South Africa Foundation for not satisfying the criteria for effective local government in Black urban areas.

In its new publication, "Aspects of Housing in South Africa", the foundation lists these criteria as "real decision-making powers, the credibility of elected representatives, adequate finance, adequate administrative expertise and a municipal boundary.

"Whilst the council (proposed in the bill) have substantial potential powers, these are not vested in the council and are to be determined and delegated by the Minister. The provision allowing councils to raise loans is a positive devel-

opment. There is, however, no assurance that council's Financial resources are to be substantially increased, or that their income will be dependable.

"No provision has been made for the staff most experienced in urban development, that is those of the White municipalities, to contribute to or assist in the development of Black areas.

"The municipal delimitation of Black townships within their urban or metropolitan townships, both from the point of view of planning and financing, is artificial. Little provision is made in the bill to integrate planning and development on a metropolitan basis, or to provide for some form of metropolitan financing."

Under the unamended bill, "the Minister has wide powers to influence elections through regulating the

qualifications of both those standing for election and voters. No provision is made for by-elections. This would be preferable to the designation of members (of the councils) by the Minister".

The foundation said the provision for the appointment of a director of local government was a positive provision as the director's sole function would be to promote and co-ordinate Black local government.

The provision allowing the Minister to establish municipalities under a town or village council was "a logical proposal," resulting in a two tier form of local government. Councils would operate under boards, and village councils could only be raised to the status of town councils at the discretion of the Minister. No provision had been made for village councils to apply for a higher status, it noted.

CSO: 4700/29

MALAN PREDICTS INTENSIFIED 'ONSLAUGHT'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. -- The onslaught against South Africa was intensifying with a second front being opened, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

The next five years were going to be the most crucial in history for South Africa's survival, he said.

Gen Malan, speaking on the Defence vote for the first time since becoming Minister, paid tribute to his predecessor, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

It was Mr Botha's vision during his 15 years as Minister of Defence that made it possible to pluck the fruits of successes such as the recent Operation Protea in Angola where 94 percent of the arms used by the SADF were locally manufactured.

It was of no use to South Africa to have a buoyant and growing economy without the means to defend itself against aggression, he said.

Escalating

"South Africa is entering a very dangerous phase where the threat against her is escalating."

Dominating Africa was an interim target of the communist goal of world domination articulated by Stalin in 1924 and subsequently repeated on numerous occasions by Leonid Brezhnev.

"But South Africa has now been openly identified as the ultimate target in a process of subjugation, which has claimed the Portuguese territories and Zimbabwe in the past ten years.

"South West Africa has been drawn into the process and now finally South Africa itself has been identified as the ultimate enemy to defeat," Gen Malan said.

During Operation Protea huge wall posters were found calling on the Angolan people to defeat the enemy.

"That enemy was not identified as the people of South West Africa, but of South Africa," he added.

"The cherry on the cake is South Africa, the other countries have been the interim targets in Africa," he said.

The countries to the north had been brought down in what was known as the "Salami tactic" of "Domino theory".

"It means that you get eaten bit by bit," the Minister said.

"The next five years will be of crucial importance for the survival of South Africa and our actions constitutionally, economically and diplomatically will be of great significance."

The South African ANC had direct links with the Communist Party and was geared to overthrow the political order in South Africa.

"I want to predict that as sociological and other adjustments are made in South Africa, the intensity of the onslaught will be stepped up and the efforts increased in creating the climate for revolution," he said. The nature of the targets would change from hard targets to soft ones and the man in the street would have to steel himself.

"The enemy is opening a second front with conventional capability as in Angola, where a safe haven for operations is created," Gen Malan said.

"The tension within and the pressure on South Africa is going to be increased by an onslaught that is aimed at overturning the

democratic order as represented by Parliament," he said.

The task of the Defence Force was to:

- Maintain the security of the Republic from outside aggressors by every possible means;
- Protect the Republic from internal revolution;
- Assist in drawing every population group into the maintenance of law and order;
- Ensure the security and maintenance of essential services and installations, and
- Ensure South Africa's continued self sufficiency in weaponry and defence material.

CSO: 4700/38

WIEHAHN DISCUSSES ALTERNATIVES FOR BLACK BUSINESS, LABOR

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] **BLACK TRADE** unions are not willing to register because they do not want to be seen to be part of the white establishment associated with capitalism, exploitation and abuse, Professor Nic Wiehahn says.

Professor Wiehahn, head of the Wiehahn Commission, was writing in the latest issue of the Corporation for Economic Development's "Growth" magazine.

In an article based on a recent Unisa School of Business Leadership seminar, Professor Wiehahn says: "What else can these unions become, if not vehicles for African socialism?"

With blacks caught up in the process of advancement and assimilation within a relatively strange economic system, Professor Wiehahn believes their aspirations are well-nigh impossible to meet.

"The bigger the concessions, the more intense the aspirations and demands. I accept that it is incomparable — for some it is too much, too soon, and for others not enough, too late."

REJECT

Professor Wiehahn points out that because of the "survival of the fittest" character of the free enterprise system there is the danger that blacks could slide into the easier system of socialism.

In fact, this is one of the points made in Part One of the Wiehahn Commission's report — "There is the danger that blacks

will no longer merely reject the whites, but also their philosophies, institutions and systems."

On the other hand, he is adamant that no form of protection for black businessmen should be entertained.

"We would be doing just what we have been doing for the whites, protecting them by law," says Professor Wiehahn, "and the protection of a group does not lie in legislation."

CRISIS

Protection lies only through the free enterprise system which has the elements of bargaining, competition and exertion to the maximum.

Professor Wiehahn argues: "If one wants to keep socialism away from blacks by legislation, then I would only point to job reservation which since 1959 became an empty shell. Rather educate the blacks and let them participate.

"I don't see how one can have a free enterprise system for one group — the whites — and at the same time keep blacks out of the system but protect them from socialism by law."

Apart from alleviating the shortage of skilled manpower "which is now reaching crisis proportions," Professor Wiehahn says black advancement is important in preventing polarisation between different groups along racial lines — the "haves" and the "havenots."

REPORTAGE ON COLORED, INDIAN AFFAIRS

Heunis on Decision Participation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Coloureds and Asians were living in a political vacuum in South Africa regarding second and third levels of Government and their active participation at these levels should be seriously considered, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, said at the conference of provincial administrators in Bloemfontein yesterday.

The local and provincial levels of government would play a cardinal role in South Africa's envisaged new constitutional system, Mr Heunis said.

There was unanimity that Coloureds and Asians were not effectively participating at these levels and that it was a stated Government standpoint that the rights and privileges of each part of the nation should be maintained.

The main question was one of how to ensure that the rights and privileges of all sections of the nation

could be maintained while at the same time preventing that the maintenance of the rights of one section of the nation could bring about the destruction of the rights of others.

On provincial level Coloureds and Indians were living in a political vacuum and they were not involved in decision-making processes.

But this did not mean that they were not entitled "to effective participation in the decision-making of the country", Mr Heunis said. He called upon the provincial authorities not to take a line that would imply that this level of government should not be changed when a future political dispensation was worked out.

The Minister urged the administrators to consider the vital importance of the process of reform so that a favourable climate for change could be prepared before final constitutional structures were designed.

Group Area Adjustments

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Pageview in Johannesburg is unlikely to be handed over to the Indian community.

Informed sources said that the Government is considering making Fordsburg an Indian group area in place of Pageview.

Fordsburg, which is now a white group area, already has over 6 000 Indian inhabitants. This suburb is also much bigger than Pageview and adjoins the Asian Oriental Plaza.

The sources said it was unlikely that the whole of District Six in Cape Town would be returned to the Coloured community.

The President's Council's committee recommended that parts of District Six be returned to the Coloureds. Indications now are that only the eastern part of District Six — in fact by far the smallest part

— would be returned to the Coloureds.

The rest of District Six has already been planned as a White group area at a tremendous cost. Altogether 155 White families have been settled in District Six.

• With a few exceptions every business stand in District Six has been sold to White owners, making it almost impossible to withdraw the plans to rebuild it as a White group area.

Apparently there is no final decision yet at Government level as to where the luxury Coloured living area would be established in Constantia.

Constantia stretches over the mountain range behind Table Mountain towards Hout Bay as well as a long way towards Malmesbury. The envisaged Coloured residential area was likely to be established in an area which was previously vacant land, the sources added.

CSO: 4700/38

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL SYSTEM MUST ACHIEVE BLACK PARTICIPATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

THE president of the giant Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa), Mr Leslie Boyd, said yesterday that the official industrial council system would have to be adapted to ensure that black unions took part.

He reiterated, however, Seifsa's long-standing support for the system. Seifsa is the country's biggest non-mining employer federation and it is a party to the country's biggest industrial council.

Mr Boyd's remarks, made in a speech to Seifsa's annual meeting in Johannesburg yesterday, come at a time when it is re-examining its labour guidelines which strongly support the system.

Observers believe they herald employer support for changes aimed at making the industries' industrial council, which covers the wages and work conditions of about 500 000 workers, more attractive to black union critics.

Mr Boyd said that the industrial council system had been subjected to "much criticism" in the past year.

He added: "It is evident that adaptations will have to be made to ensure that trade unions catering for black employees can participate in the system with the support of their members".

But Mr Boyd went on to say that "insufficient attention is being given in the debate to the considerable merits of the

system."

He said "fragmented bargaining at plant level" would lead to a "leap frogging" of wage rates and "a chaotic situation".

The metal industries' council would have to be strengthened "if our industry is to remain stable, and continue to grow".

Confidence

The existence of established procedures as well as council agents "with important powers of inspection to ensure the correct implementation of agreements by both parties" gave both sides confidence in bargaining as a method of settling disputes.

The councils also gave unions and employers an opportunity to co-operate on training, pensions and medical aid.

Mr Boyd also warned that the boom of the past 18 months had emphasised "the considerable skills shortage in South Africa", which was hampering capital projects and causing concern about routine maintenance standards.

Seifsa had indentured 235 black apprentices this year and had set itself a target of 5 000 apprentices of all races a year.

Mr Boyd said, however, that there were still "certain barriers" in the way of recruiting black apprentices.

These included inadequacies in schools' maths and science teaching.

CHANGES IN PENSION SYSTEM CAUSING LABOR UNREST

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Sep 81 p 12

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text] "PENSION tension" sounds like a phrase devised by a slick ad agency. But it's an apt way to describe labour unrest which has resurfaced recently.

Earlier this year, the Eastern Cape was hit by strikes on pension issues and unrest also hit other areas, including Anglo American's head office.

In recent weeks, the Natal sugar industry was hit by three pension strikes; 2 000 workers marched out of a National Union of Clothing Workers meeting, rejecting a new provident fund proposed by union general secretary Mrs Lucy Mvubelo; and pensions were among issues raised in a strike at Cobra Brassware in Krugersdorp which ended in the firing of strikers.

The turmoil is a reaction to Government moves to change the pension system, which recently culminated in the release of a draft pensions Bill.

The unrest began after the Government accepted a recommendation that the preservation of employee pension contributions should be compulsory.

This meant that all employees who contributed to a pension fund would not be allowed to receive their accumulated contribution when they left a job.

Instead, the accumulated money would be transferred to the new employer's fund. If the employee did not immediately take up a new job, the money would be held in the former fund until a new job was found — or until retirement.

The proposed new system is designed to provide all employ-

ees with adequate pensions, but to avoid a state-funded national pension scheme.

When the government released plans for a state pension fund in 1976, it was supported by registered union bodies like Tucca, but the private pension industry and "free marketeers" bitterly opposed the plan.

Swallow

They said the scheme was financially unsound; that it would "swallow up" private pension companies and that it amounted to "creeping socialism".

Alarmed by the proposed state scheme, business suggested several measures to the Government aimed at providing a more substantial pension pay-out on retirement while avoiding a state scheme.

One of the ideas was compulsory transferability — private pension companies had consistently backed transferability, arguing that workers who withdrew pension money and then spent it were "a drain on public resources".

In May 1978, the Government announced its support for this idea and that September, an inter-departmental committee was appointed to look at the issue.

The committee recommended forced transferability and in December last year, the then Registrar of Financial Institutions, Mr Wynand Louw, said draft legislation would be prepared to introduce such a system.

He said "preserving" pen-

sion contributions would enable workers to build up enough of a pension to "look anyone in the eye" in their old age.

He also said the scheme would enable the authorities to spend less on social pensions and use this money elsewhere — for example, on the disabled.

The proposal would apply to all employees and there has been some reaction from white shop-floor workers. But the main reaction came from black workers.

They demanded to opt out of pension schemes to escape the proposed law.

Some employers reacted by paying back pension money, and it was estimated that "hundreds of thousands of rand" were paid back in pension money by employers in the first few months of this year.

But many refused, saying that joining the pension fund was a condition of employment and that workers who wanted to opt out would have to resign.

"Employers believed they were taking an enlightened step by letting blacks into pension funds. When workers wanted out they decided they were being ungrateful", says an employer source.

Often, when employers refused to pay back the money, workers struck and the celebrated Firestone strike was one of those prompted by the pension issue.

Many worker complaints simply illustrated black suspicion of the Government — fears that the money would be used by it (for defence) and never returned.

Tide over

But one reason repeatedly advanced by unionists was that lower-paid black workers had different needs to those higher up the job scale. When higher-paid workers changed jobs, it was usually to move to a better one, they argued.

But when lower-paid black workers lost a job they had to spend time looking for a new one. The pension pay-out helped to "tide them over" while they were out of work and they needed it then, not when they were 65.

The threat of unrest prompted some employers to press for changes.

The Federated Chamber of Industries suggested to the Government that the scheme should not apply to workers earning below R8 000 a year, who would be able to decide whether they wanted their pension money transferred.

The FCI backed transferability and said there were higher-paid workers who spent their pension pay-outs, and then became "a burden on the State".

But it added that the pension needs of lower-paid workers were different and that pension issues should be negotiated between workers and employers.

In his Budget speech, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, announced that the plan would be changed and this was followed by the release of a draft Bill. The Government hopes to enact a new pensions law in 1982.

The new Bill proposes that all money paid into a pension fund after it becomes law would be subject to the new compulsory transfer provision.

But any pension money paid in before then would not be affected. Employees could opt to have their money accumulated until then transferred or they could withdraw it on leaving their job — even if they left after the Bill became law.

And the draft Bill gives the registrar of pension funds the right to exempt workers from compulsory transfer if there is a threat of labour unrest.

The Registrar of Financial Institutions, Mr Naas van Staden, described the scheme as a "courageous" experiment.

He added that those who were concerned at the new provision would now be able to decide whether they wanted their accumulated money transferred.

Confusion

But he appealed to workers to join the new scheme voluntarily.

Asked about those who wanted pension money to "tide them over", Mr van Staden said they were "confusing a pension scheme with a savings scheme".

"A pension is designed to cater for old age and if employees don't join the scheme, they will regret it when they are too old to work," he said.

Mr Marius van den Heever of Old Mutual also said he believed the changes would eliminate worker objections. "They can do whatever they like with their accumulated contribution, so I don't see a problem," he said.

Although contributions made after the Bill became law would automatically be transferred, "it will be a long time before this amounts to a big enough sum to cause much objection".

He rejected the idea that worker objection to the scheme ran deep — "somebody put the idea in their heads" — but conceded that "a programme of education" would be necessary to convince workers of its benefits.

But since the Bill was published, there has been renewed unrest. Mr Thozamile Gqweta, East London-based president of the SA Allied Workers Union, says workers "are still very worried about the pensions issue".

He adds: "We are urging them not to strike, but there is tension."

This may simply indicate that the changes are not understood by workers.

But the FCI is not convinced that the new Bill has resolved the problem.

Last week, the chairman of its labour affairs committee, Mr Rod Ironside (an East Cape employer), welcomed the "broad thrust" of the Government's new pension approach, but accused it of acting "precipitously".

Like other management men, he criticised the clause giving the registrar the right to intervene where there was a threat of labour unrest.

"This could trigger work stoppages," he said. Many employers would request exemptions "making the proposals in-

effective" or the registrar would be placed in a difficult position if his refusal to grant one led to a strike.

He repeated that the plan "cannot be imposed in all situations" and added that "sound industrial relations practices dictate that employers and employees should be given the opportunity to negotiate on these issues".

"The ultimate objective of security in old age for all" should be reached through "a step-by-step basis of agreement from all parties concerned".

Channels

He suggested that provident funds should be exempted from the new law, and hourly-paid workers given the choice, in negotiation, between a pension fund (with compulsory preservation) or a provident fund without it.

The pensions drama has provided the most concrete example of the claim that the absence of black political rights will mean that political issues will spill over into the factory.

If blacks had adequate political channels, they would be able to lobby against the new law in the same way as white labour groups would. The fact that white union members have

a vote, makes their views more influential.

But blacks had to use the one channel they did have, their labour muscle.

Many employers thus felt a need to press for some of the changes black workers were demanding in order to lessen the risk of factory unrest.

In the short-term, the claim that black labour will become a political force may mean simply this: The desire for stable relations in the factories will prompt employers, who have political clout, to request changes on some of the issues worrying their black workforce.

The reaction to the pensions move has already won changes in the plan.

As for the merits of the pensions debate, it is one thing to say that the transferring of pensions will provide benefits for workers. It is quite another to say that they must receive these benefits whether they like it or not.

That, as the FCI has pointed out, is for them to decide in negotiation with their employers.

A move to make the entire exercise voluntary — particularly for the lower-paid — would seem to be the next logical step in the great pensions palaver.

STATISTICS ON BLACK ILLITERATES, SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

More than 125 000 blacks left school unable to read or write in South Africa and the nine national states last year.

The 125 287 drop-outs are pupils who did not pass Sub-standard A and are classified "illiterate" according to standards applied by the Research Unit for Education Planning (RUEP) at the University of the Orange Free State.

RUEP says in its first report, "Education and Manpower Production (Blacks) No 1, 1980,55 the total enrolment of black pupils in South Africa and the national states was 4 866 238 last year. The figures for whites, coloureds and Indians were 1 014 487 and 760 167 and 220 220.

The report also says 180 676 pupils left school semi-literate, having dropped out between Sub-standard A and Standard 2. The drop-out rate between Standards 6 and 8 was

105 729 and for Standards 9 and 10 it was 39 519.

STAYING LONGER

Of the illiterates who left, 16 246 boys and 14 933 girls were at schools in South Africa, 631 in Bophuthatswana, 11 260 in the Ciskei, Garankulu 5 110, Kangwane 980, kwaZulu 12 349, Lebowa 5 067, QwaQwa 458, Transkei 36 862 and 1 491 in Venda.

Forecasts indicate that the total black pupil enrolment could be more than 6.3-million in 1985, says the report. Due to the introduction of compulsory education, pupils will possibly stay longer in the education system.

During 1980 almost half of the total black school population was in Sub-Standards A and B and Standard 1. There were 43 086 pupils in Standard 10 and 28 397 in teacher, trade or vocational training.

The total drop-out figure for the year was 585 199.

CSO: 4700/29

STATISTICS ON INFANT HEALTH IN SOWETO GIVEN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

ABOUT 25 000 babies are born in Soweto every year, which means between 65 and 70 every day.

And in the last two years, about 35 of every 1 000 babies — amounting to 875 a year — died before reaching the age of one.

This was revealed yesterday in an interview with Professor H Stein, Chief Paediatrician at Baragwanath Hospital, who said the figures had dropped substantially, compared to those of about 30 years ago when the infant mortality rate was 232 out of every 1 000.

Prof Stein said 25 percent of the 25 000 children born in Soweto annually — almost 4 000 — required specialised care.

Although the socio-economic conditions in Soweto were not too impressive, he said, it was due to their improvement that in spite of the sharp increase in population figures, there has been a drop in infant mortality rate and a reduced incidence of malnutrition and gastroenteritis.

Broncho-pneumonia and broncholitis, which are common in Soweto, were caused by poor nutrition, "but we think it is also heavily contributed to by the Soweto smog."

With the advent of electricity in the townships, figures of respiratory sicknesses would also drop considerably, Prof Stein said.

He commended improved preventive services and the fact that most children were brought to hospital earlier and with less advanced diseases.

Baragwanath, which at the moment has 2 500 beds, needed a minimum of 5 000 beds to operate properly. And Soweto, which has a population of between one and two million, had to be served by at least four hospitals with around 1 300 beds in each, he said.

Professor Stein said Soweto and Baragwanath Hospital are anomalies. "Anomalies that are contradictions in themselves. Thus the overcrowding, the poverty, the tremendous crime rate of Soweto contrasts sharply with the throbbing vitality of this township and its will to survive.

"Furthermore, there are parallels between Soweto and the hospital that serves it. Soweto is the biggest city South of the Equator.

"Baragwanath on the other hand is by any standard too big for one hospital, the buildings relatively unsophisticated, the pressure too great and the patients' turnover too tremendous."

Baragwanath is one of Transvaal's 64 hospitals and 33 percent of all black children born in the province are born at Baragwanath and its associated clinics.

Prof Stein said Baragwanath's paediatrics department treated 300 000 children for a variety of

diseases, including kwashi-
kor, gastroenteritis and
malnutrition.

In 1978 1104 children were
admitted to hospital
suffering from malnutri-
tion, but in 1980 the figure
dropped to 1089.

CSO: 4700/29

COURT RULING FAVORS LONG-TERM URBAN BLACK WORKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government would abide by the decision of the Rand Supreme Court that a Black contract worker was entitled to stay permanently in an urban area, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said.

Dr Koornhof was commenting on this week's decision by Mr Justice O'Donovan who granted a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto, the right to remain permanently in the area.

This judgment has profound implications for all contract workers who have worked for the same employer for at least 10 years. It means they will now have the right to live with their families in urban areas, to apply for township housing, to move from town to town in response to job offers and to choose where they want to work.

In the past these rights had been denied to contract workers because Administration Board officials claimed the workers could

not qualify for permanent residence rights as they had to return to the homelands each year to renew their contracts, which were valid for one year only.

In terms of that interpretation, contract workers could never qualify for permanent urban residence rights by 15 years of continuous residence in the urban areas or 10 years uninterrupted service with one employer.

This interpretation has been overturned by Mr Justice O'Donovan's ruling.

Commenting on the matter yesterday Mr Koornhof said: "Seeing that standing court decisions must be acted upon, there will be no deviation from the rule in this case.

"The record of the case will be obtained and the judgment as well as the implications of it will be thoroughly studied and then action will be taken according to the findings," he said.

The judgment has been interpreted as a "major setback" to Government influx control policy which seeks to limit the number of Blacks who can legally live in the cities.

Lawyers have said that the judgment has upheld the right of migrant workers who have been working on contract continuously for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years to live permanently in the cities under Section 10(1) (B) of the Urban Areas Act.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFF spokesman on Black Affairs, hailed the judgment but warned that the lack of family housing for Blacks could be a serious obstacle to implementing the court's decision.

While there are no reliable estimates on how many people are affected by the judgment, the most recent figures indicate that there are 1,04-million migrant workers from the homelands working in "White" South Africa.

Mrs Suzman pledged to monitor the extent to which officials complied with the court's decision.

She said the court's decision was "a great victory for the Legal Resources Centre (which undertook the case) and one which will affect a very considerable number of people." — Sapa.

BUTHELEZI APPEALS TO INDIANS TO SHARE WITH BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

STANGER. — Chief Gatsha Buthelesi yesterday thanked the Indian community for sharing much of their expertise, but warned them not to incur Black anger by accepting political freedom without their less-privileged fellow-Blacks.

Speaking to about 8 000 people at Shaka Day celebrations in Stanger, he said: "Indians have a great future in South Africa, whether most people like it or not.

"We admire the Indian people for their great gifts, but if we are to survive together on this southernmost tip of Africa, they must share their gifts with us."

The money which Blacks received from White and Indian communities was spent in their own shops and "here comes the crunch", he said.

"It would be a sad day if I have to advise my people not to buy from these shops. But

if the Indian and White people do not share with us, it will follow as night follows day."

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and Chief Buthelesi arrived at the crowded Shaka memorial escorted by hundreds of warriors, many dressed in tribal regalia.

Chief Buthelesi became sombre as he told the people the main thing they should remember as they "trudge along the arid political desert which Mr P W Botha had created by retreating from initiatives which could save the country," was that they must survive.

"Our ideal of a liberated South Africa is a great ideal which will extract every ounce of patience from us, the oppressed," he said.

"In the long political journey as we walk from an unjust society to a just one, we

have to remember that fortune favours the brave."

It would not help to join the agents-provocateurs inside and outside South Africa, who were urging Blacks to commit suicide. Blacks had an assured future as did democrats of other races who shared the ideal of a just society with them.

Confidence in the future was something Blacks should never doubt. Leadership by example and hard work was the way to achieve liberation.

King Shaka had participated in all the battles which had made him the greatest leader in Zulu history.

"This is something we need to remember in the confused Black world where certain people think of the majority of Blacks as convenient tools to serve their own interests. — Sapa.

'THE CITIZEN': MUGABE 'PIGHEADED' ON TRANSPORT ISSUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Pigheaded"]

[Excerpts]

MINISTER of Transport Hendrik Schoeman could not have been more explicit when he challenged the Zimbabwean Government to negotiate with the South African Government on railway problems.

Other Governments like those of Zaire, Zambia, Malawi and Botswana have talked to us at government level.

But Zimbabwe won't.

The reason is utterly foolish.

Zimbabwe doesn't mind trading with South Africa.

But good heavens, no.

Have any diplomatic discussions with the Republic?

That would be a betrayal of all that Mr Mugabe stands for — which is to free himself from dependence on Whites, at home or across the border.

And what would the other Black States think if a Zimbabwean Minister actually asked Pretoria officially for help?

Why, it would make Mr Mugabe look as if he was going cap in hand to South Africa — and that's the last thing he would be prepared to do.

Well, that's a load of rubbish.

The trouble is not that South Africa or Mozambique is fouling up Zimbabwe's transport system, but that Zimbabwe is doing that itself.

The country's services are simply running down — and the more Whites who leave, the more Zimbabwe will have economic and other difficulties.

But instead of carrying out his promises to do all he can to bring about reconciliation, Mr Mugabe is causing such unease, and conditions are deteriorating so steadily, that many Whites have no faith and are quitting.

Of course, it pays Mr Mugabe to put out the idea that it is South Africa that is causing him all his economic problems.

Time Magazine, for example, says that after a euphoric year of independence, Zimbabwe is now beset by economic problems, including fuel shortages, 15 percent inflation, skilled Whites leaving in numbers as large as during the worst days of the seven-year terror war, and a sharp deterioration in relations with South Africa.

"The gravest threat to Zimbabwe's continued stability is Salisbury's worsening relations with Pretoria," Time concludes.

And it quotes a US diplomat in Salisbury as saying: "I used to think that South Africa believed that it was in its best interests to have a stable Zimbabwe."

"Now I think Pretoria may have decided it's best to have a Zimbabwe that's in trouble so it can point to another Black majority country that has failed."

The diplomat is wrong.

The trouble is of Mr. Mugabe's own making.

Including his pigheaded refusal to take up his transport problems with Pretoria.

CSO: 4700/38

TRANSVAAL ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSE MIXED LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

THE stonewall opposition to mixed local authorities from major Transvaal town and city councils boded ill for any real constitutional change in South Africa, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Transvaal Provincial Council, Mr Douglas Gibson, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The opposition indicated clearly that Transvaal Nationalists rejected significant change and would fight to retain white privilege in an apartheid framework.

Opposed to mixed councils are the United Municipal Executive, the Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA) and, among others, the Johannesburg City Council, Pretoria City Council and the town councils of Alberton, Brakpan and Benoni.

He said coloured and Indian leaders of the calibre of the deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr David Currie, and the chairman of the National Association of Management and Consultative Committees, Mr Ebrahim Abramjee, were uncompromisingly opposed to ethnic councils.

This was not only because such a system was plainly discriminatory, but because separate local authorities made no economic sense. They complicated planning and the cost in duplicated services and senior staff was enormous.

Apartheid

The opposition is clearly based on apartheid. It could be justified on no other grounds.

Mr Gibson said even if the President's Council recommended mixed councils the issue would be referred to National Party congresses.

It was obvious that it would never get past the Transvaal congress, nor will any other proposal which seeks to introduce a degree of real power sharing.

"If they are unable to tolerate integrated local authorities — the lowest of the three layers of government — how on earth are they going to make the more drastic changes necessary if violence and bloodshed in this country are to be avoided?"

Commenting on the warning in the representations made to the President's Council by the TMA that whites must not be bulldozed in the process of creating a new dispensation, Mr Gibson said: "At the close of the century whites are going to be an even smaller minority group. The economy will be massively dependent on black workers at all levels.

"So it's not a question of being bulldozed, it is a question of making the necessary adjustments which, like it or not, we will have to make."

VILJOEN COMMENTS ON OPEN UNIVERSITIES, OTHER ISSUES

Assembly Debate

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government was against opening universities to all races on an unqualified basis, but was prepared to give attention to improving the qualification procedures for admitting students of other races to universities, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education, said yesterday.

Dr Viljoen was speaking during the debate on his Vote in the committee stage of the Budget in response to demands from both opposition parties that he clearly state the Government's policy on "open" universities.

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) chief Opposition spokesman on education, said several rectors of leading universities had stated that universities should be open to all. The decision should be left to the university councils.

He asked whether the Government was still committed to the policy of separate institutions, or "has it come to its senses and realised that this development is both desirable and inevitable?"

IDEA

Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) said his party supported the idea

that primary and secondary school education should be group-related on a cultural basis but felt tertiary education should be open to all.

In reply Dr Viljoen said it would be irresponsible to open universities on an unqualified basis.

The Government realised that at the tertiary education level there were factors other than cultural affiliations to be considered.

For this reason the Government had agreed to the qualified admission of students of other races to technikons and universities. The Government had also agreed to look at the procedures for qualification.

Dr Viljoen emphasised that community-directed universities and technikons were essential.

While black leaders pleaded for the opening of these institutions, they claimed the right to have community-directed institutions at the same time. This was a "natural striving."

Another major issue in the debate was the shortage of teachers.

MANPOWER

Dr Viljoen said South Africa was short of high-level manpower.

With the new salary deal brought into force last April it was hoped to attract a fair share of this scarce manpower to the teaching profession.

He had "much sympathy" for the plight of married women teachers, who were valuable particularly in classrooms.

The problem in appointing too many married women in permanent posts was that they were tied usually to the area where their husbands were employed. They could not always respond to the needs of the departments in the form of secondment to other areas.

PARITY

The Minister announced that his department was committed to moving towards parity in the salaries of men and women teachers.

Education as a priority as far as the Government was concerned and it regarded sport and culture as an important part of the total strategy against the total onslaught facing the country, he said.

Private Schools Policy

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Sep 81 p 21

[Article by John Allen]

[Text] Draft legislation providing legal sanction for the admission of black pupils to "open" private schools for the first time could threaten the future of the schools.

This warning has been given by Dr Alex Boraine, MP, Opposition spokesman on education, after a study of the Financial Relations Amendment Bill.

The Bill, introduced in Parliament last week, has been welcomed by representatives of the private schools movement a giving provinces official powers to allow the admission of black, coloured and Indian pupils to formerly white private schools.

CONFRONTED

Since the end of 1977 admissions have been handled in terms of a verbal Cabinet directive. Private schools led by those of the Catholic Church confronted the Government with a major challenge when they ignored the law at the beginning of 1977 to admit pupils in significant numbers.

The Bill confirms the success of the schools in overcoming central Government opposition to non-racial education.

But Dr Boraine and educationists say it does not allow the schools a free choice in the running of their affairs.

Critics are unhappy that the Bill:

● Allows the Minister

of National Education to declare a private school to be a black, coloured or Indian school if he decides it is in the public interest.

● Provides that provinces can regulate the way pupils who are not white are admitted and treated.

● Leaves the Transvaal Provincial Administration in a position to continue its policy of refusing permission to black pupils applying to enter the schools. Scores of children are in Transvaal private schools illegally.

Dr Boraine described some provisions of the Bill, including that allowing the Minister of National Education to "re-classify" a school, as having "devastating" potential.

Schools spokesmen will not disclose details, but it is believed about half the pupils in some schools are now black, coloured or Indian children.

Dr Boraine said that if the Minister declared a school to be a "black" school it would fall under the black education system which was more rigidly controlled than white education and where standards were lower.

Moreover, a "black" school would have no legal right to operate in a "white" group area and could be forced to close down, move to a black area or expel black pupils.

"This is a threat which could be held over the schools," he said. "It could discourage private schools from enrolling

black pupils in appreciable numbers."

UNNECESSARY

Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, was also concerned at the potential the Bill contained for closing down schools.

The Church would wait to see what happened to the legislation once it had been passed by Parliament and how it was applied, he said.

Both Archbishop Hurley and Dr Boraine were worried that the power given to provinces to regulate admissions would "create problems."

"It is totally unnecessary that provincial ordinances should go beyond providing for the authorisation of admission to schools," said Dr Boraine.

"If admission can be 'regulated,' all kinds of conditions could be imposed, relating for example to numbers of pupils, their race and even participation in extracurricular activities."

The 1977 Cabinet decision laid down that provinces could grant permission in "exceptional circumstances" for the enrolment of black, coloured and Indian pupils in private schools.

In the Cape and Natal the decision has been interpreted liberally but the more conservative Transvaal administration has granted only a small number of applications.

The Bill has no direct bearing on this policy, says Mr Fanie Schoeman, MEC in charge of education in the Transvaal.

MINISTER REBUTS QUESTIONS ON JUNIOR POLICE RESERVE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, replied yesterday to objections which he said certain newspapers had raised in response to his statement that a junior police reserve force for boys would be established.

The junior reserve force was not reserved for whites and was certainly not aimed at upholding white authority, he said.

The aim was to include all race groups so that all schoolboys could get the opportunity to serve the community by supporting the police in their normal tasks.

"It was not the intention to involve the junior reserve force in conflict situations, or to subject the public to schoolboy jurisdiction.

"They would usually be under the control of experienced and capable members and would act as

their assistants and not initiate any action", he said.

A sworn-in junior reservist would have the same authority and power as a permanent member, but always subject to supervision and control.

He would also have the power of arrest.

The minimum entry age to the reserve force for whites was 16 years. Over the years, thousands of young men of that age had joined the police force. They had given good service and many of them held senior positions today.

"The minimum entry age

for non-whites is and always has been 18 years. It was not foreseen that junior reservists would be armed, but they would be instructed in the working and handling of firearms," he said.

No junior would unnecessarily be exposed to danger or dangerous situations.

Basic training in police work would be given, and it was not intended that a junior reservist would take the place of a permanent policeman, although a junior member would be used to lighten the administrative load of a permanent member," Mr Le Grange said.

CSO: 4700/29

POLICY ON TAX CONCESSIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL TRAINING MAY CHANGE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

A GOVERNMENT hint that tax concessions for the training of labour in the cities could be phased out to encourage firms to move to homeland areas is causing widespread concern and uncertainty among employers.

Federated Chamber of Industries economist Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke told the Rand Daily Mail that the FCI has been "deluged" with calls from employers who were concerned at a report that the concessions could be phased out.

Spokesmen for the clothing and civil engineering industries have also voiced concern and employers fear that such a move would be "a disastrous setback" to efforts to train skilled workers.

Employers who train workers at present can claim a 100% tax concession on training costs. Businessmen say the concessions have provided a crucial boost to training at a time when the country faces a growing skilled manpower crisis.

In the Parliamentary debate on the Prime Minister's budget vote, Mr P W Botha indicated that subsidies for employers in the cities would be phased out.

Mr Harry Schwarz of the PFP then asked whether this would include subsidies on the training of labour. The Minister of Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, replied that "the point is valid" and that all urban subsidies to employers would have to be removed.

He and Mr Botha made it clear that the Government sees removing city subsidies as a way of encouraging employers to invest in homeland areas.

Mr Hammond-Tooke said there was employer "confusion and concern" at Mr Heunis's remarks and added: "We hope that he did not intend to say that the training concessions will be removed."

"To do so would discourage employers from investing in training, which is essential to our economic future."

Mr Kees Lagaay, director of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, said his federation would be "extremely unhappy" if the concessions were phased out.

"It may be true that employers shouldn't need concessions to get on with training, but the fact remains that this is a powerful incentive," he said.

Mr Lagaay said employers had to pay levies to finance the upkeep of in-service training centres and removing the tax concessions would mean that "there is a training stick but no carrot."

Another source in the industry said that some workers trained in the cities would work elsewhere and that removing the concessions would hamper their training as well.

A clothing industry source said that clothing employers were "particularly worried."

"Training is very important to the growth of our industry and we are specially worried because we have always been a target of the decentralisation programme," he said.

However, the director of the Building Industries Federation, Mr Lou Davis, said Bifsa had heard nothing to indicate that the concessions would be removed.

"We would be very surprised. The Government has continually told us the opposite and promised continued support for our training efforts," he said.

REPORTAGE ON FINANCIAL, TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

Foreign Capital Policy

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 26

[Text2

SOUTH Africa's existing inhibitions on foreign capital inflows will be relaxed as balance of payments considerations allow, Finance Department financial policy chief Simon Brand said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He told a foreign capital markets seminar that the South African authorities will look favourably at a further easing of exchange controls when the balance of payments permits.

Mr Brand, who is also the Prime Minister's economic adviser, said South Africa's current account of the balance of payments is likely to continue in deficit for some time, although some moderation can be expected next year.

The current account deficit was R3 170-million at an annual rate during the first half of this year, against R2 830-million surplus in 1980 as a whole.

Mr Brand said South Africa's policy of a gradual lifting of exchange controls will continue and that there will be no overnight abolition of the restrictions.

He noted that South Africa is essentially a capital-importing country whose development needs normally exceed the Republic's ability to pay for total needs itself.

Since 1946, on average 10 percent of fixed investment in South Africa has been financed out of foreign capital inflows, he said, adding that South Africa, if necessary, could manage without net foreign investment, but achievement of the country's development objectives would be put at risk.

However, South Africa is one of the few countries that, on an economic analysis, has substantial potential to take up new national debt. — Reuter.

Trade Deficit

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 24

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's trade balance swung further into deficit in August this year.

The deficit for the first eight months of the year amounted to R242,3-million, compared to a surplus of over R4 000-million in the same period last year.

Imports for the first eight months of the year increased by R2 885,7-million to R11 970,2-million, while exports decreased by R1 656,4-million to R11 727,9-million.

The South African trading account moved into a deficit for the first time in April this year when a deficit of R24,4-million was recorded.

Europe is still South Africa's biggest trading partner. In the first eight months of this year South Africa imported goods worth R4 886-million from Europe, while exports amounted to R3 158,2-million. This compares with imports of R3 658,8-million and exports of R3 531,5-million the corresponding period last year.

Goods worth R1 970,1-million (R1 336,2-million) were imported from the US while exports over the eight months totalled R1 289,1-million (R1 338,1-million).

Trade with Asia ran to R1 830,4-million in imports

(R1 099,7-million) and R1 326-million (R1 305,2-million) in exports.

South Africa imported goods to the value of R204,1-million (R187,4-million) from Africa, while it exported goods worth R574,6-million (R742,2-million) in the eight months.

Unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments in the first eight months of the year were R2 971,1-million in terms of imports and R5 185,5-million in exports. The corresponding figures for last year were R2 737,5-million and R16 351,6-million respectively.

CSO: 4700/38

ADMINISTRATION BOARDS HAVE LARGE INVESTMENTS

Koornhof Statement

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

ADMINISTRATION boards have been sitting on a fortune which could have been used to improve conditions in black townships.

With large-scale black squatting around the country and a massive housing shortage, it was revealed yesterday that administration boards had a total of R160-million invested at the end of June.

This was revealed yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in reply to a question by Mr John Malcomess, a member of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, which has been

investigating the financial affairs of the boards.

"I expected the answer to be a large sum of money, but that R160-million has been sitting there for more than a year is staggering in its implications," said Mr Malcomess.

One board, Oranje-Vaal, had R28-million invested while the East Rand Board, had R27,8-million and the West Rand Board R20-million. The rest of the boards varied from R2-million to R9,3-million.

Dr Koornhof told Mr Malcomess the boards had recently been instructed "not to hold on to unnecessarily large reserves and to expend them".

'SOWETAN' Comment

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "It's Our Money"]

[Text]

THE ADMINISTRATION boards will certainly go down in history as the most complicated structures in civic affairs, and their finances are as complex as the riddle of the Sphinx.

Less than a month ago it was reported that the West Rand Administration Board was in the red to some staggering millions of rand. It was even speculated that because the State was in no

way going to help the board out in this debt, we would have to pay an extra R20 a month on our rent - across the board.

This raised the spectre of a lot of problems particularly in Soweto and various people attacked this kind of speculation as horrendous, to say the least.

Dr Piet Koornhof, speaking almost casually in Parliament the other day,

dropped another bombshell. He said the boards were sitting on investments which ran to the incredible sum of R160-million.

What exactly, we wonder is happening in the boards? Are they into speculation or into big business? We also think it is about time that a proper audit was done into the financial affairs of all the boards.

It really seems incredible that there can be so much money lying around and that people like Dr Koornhof, who is often blamed for the failure of the boards, should take such a lackadaisical attitude to this. The money, if it is really there, should be put to the most urgent use - the critical housing shortage around the country.

That makes so much plain simple common sense to us that we are indeed astoun-

ded why the government and everybody else is running around in circles trying to solve the housing problem for urban blacks.

Some people are already beginning to ask if there is not much more than meets the eye in this whole muddle. There was a time when there was talk of some boards using the money for urban development in the homeland or in the rural areas. That was bad enough but at least we knew where our hard-earned money was going.

There then was rumour that some of the money was financing rightwing Afrikaans organisations like Sabra.

We fear, if the Government is not careful, somebody is going to do an investigation into board matters that will make the Muldergate scandal look like a Sunday school party.

SUBSIDY CUTS CAUSE FINANCE PROBLEMS FOR PROVINCES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

CRITICAL talks on the financial problems of the provincial administrations — Transvaal is on the point of bankruptcy and the other provinces are also struggling — will be held next week.

The State's subsidy formula will come under discussion and criticism when the administrators meet for their conference.

Discussions will include the shortages of teachers and nurses.

The most pressing matter is the government's annual subsidy to provinces — the main source of income.

The Transvaal is in financial straits as a result of more cuts by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, in the subsidy for 1981/82.

After the provinces budget had been completed, Mr Horwood cut R30-million from the subsidy. Transvaal's share of this was R12,514-million — putting the administration in the position of having to budget for an all-time record deficit of R59,193-million.

The provincial authorities hope this will be reduced to R57,224-million due to a small surplus, for 1980/81.

According to Mr Willem Cruywagen, Administrator of the Transvaal Mr Horwood's economic policy has undoubtedly produced con-

siderable success — but had created difficulties for the provinces.

"Other than as in the case of State departments, the provinces have already been strongly financially disciplined and it is becoming increasingly difficult to accommodate cuts in the subsidy in our budget," he said.

Because the subsidy formula claimed to estimate the actual requirements of the provinces on a "scientific" basis, the effect of any cuts in it were that the provinces were getting too little.

In the long term this meant severe financial problems for the provinces, he said.

The subsidy was applied yearly to theoretically compensate the provinces for increases in the general price pattern and as reflected by the consumer price index.

However, the fact of the matter was that the types of goods and services which cost the provinces the most were subject to price increases that were considerably higher than those shown in the price index.

For instance, hospital services, indispensables such as food, pharmaceutical products, surgical, medical and other supplies were a case in point, with expenditure on them in the Transvaal in excess of R130-million.

Other areas showing sharper increases were sta-

tionery and printing, repairs and maintenance of buildings and the building and maintenance of roads.

"The growth rate provided in the subsidy formula for hospital services — 4,6 percent in the new financial year, before cuts — is nowhere near the actual requirements and demands.

"In the Transvaal, more than in any other province, there is a massive demand for additional hospital facilities for non-Whites," said Mr Cruywagen.

He said that as a result of cuts in the actual subsidy certain provincial services, particularly roads construction, had to be cut to remain within means.

But this automatically had the effect that the actual expenditure in the year on which the formula was based 1979/80, was lower than it should have been under normal circumstances.

There was a ripple effect on future subsidies, as a result, because this was the base on which the subsidies for the next five years were calculated to the actual amount.

"Thus the cutting of the subsidy has a cumulative depressive effect in addition to the actual amount by which it is cut," said Mr Cruywagen.

OFFICIAL CLARIFIES PROPOSED RULES ON MULTIRACIAL RESTAURANTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The proposed amendments to the Liquor Act, which were submitted to Parliament yesterday, do not intend to throw everything open to all races, said Mr Denis Steyn, deputy Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

Mr Steyn told The Citizen the envisaged amendment would grant a sort of semi-international status on application to hotels and restaurants which would allow them to serve people of all race groups at their own discretion.

His explanation followed in the wake of rumours yesterday that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had told Nats this week that certain newspaper reports which left the impression that the Liquor Act amendment would throw everything open to all races "was a lie".

In line

Mr Steyn reiterated yesterday that the envisaged amendment was totally in line with the Prime Minister's standpoint in Parliament this session when he stated: "People of colour

on farms, in factories and our houses have never implied that Whites were crowded out, but that separate facilities would be made available to other races if a crowding out situation of certain White facilities could lead to friction and racial disharmony."

Obtain

The present situation is that restaurants and hotels and certain social and sport bodies can obtain international status in two categories. Either by getting permission from the Minister to have full international status regarding the serving of liquor to all races, or by getting permission to allow people of colour onto their premises on an ad hoc basis.

The latter method required a phone call to Pretoria for permission which often created a lot of embarrassment, Mr Steyn said.

The new system provides exemption from the so-called Pretoria telephone call on a permanent basis for applicants without granting them full international status and privileges.

The proposed new system would allow the applicant to decide on his own whether he would allow people of colour or not. If he decides not to allow them on his premises, he would not be able to blame the Government for it, Mr Steyn said.

Telephone

This amendment brings the grants contained in the amended Act to three. The first is the full international status, which remains, the second the new semi-international status or "ad hoc basis", and the third leg remains at the option of restaurant, hotel or sport club owners to phone Pretoria for permission to allow people of colour for a specific time or occasion on their premises.

In effect the envisaged amendment will allow almost a thousand sport and social clubs in South Africa to apply for the semi-international status.

Mr Steyn made it clear that the Act retained the provision that the Minister could at any time withdraw his permission regarding any of the grants if they are misused.

'SOWETAN' COMMENTS ON LEGALIZATION OF SHEBEENS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Legalised Boozing at Last, but ..."]

[Text]

ON THE basis of practicality and even good sense it is well that shebeens are to be legalised.

We agree with Mrs Helen Suzman that this is a sensible and practical acceptance of a de facto situation. For shebeens have been part and parcel of our lives for generations and nothing the police or whoever can do, could wipe them off the face of the land.

What better reason then, than to make them legal and stop the obvious temptations open to various interested parties to abuse their prohibition.

It is sensible to use wasted police manpower in arresting people from social drinking for other purposes. This is made even worse because temptation all the way up to the police spread when there is prohibition.

Yet in the final analysis shebeens are a social

phenomenon symptomatic of grave disadvantages to blacks. We would not be risking our lives and turning our homes into dens of iniquity if things were rosy in the garden.

We can foresee a great number of problems from legalising. Despite the fact that the magic will go out of our ways of drinking, we do not see this legislation stopping the problem. In fact we fear there will be a number of smaller shebeens forced to go underground.

These are the people who run shebeens not to become wealthy as a form of business, but merely to keep body and soul together.

We know there are many mothers who put us through our education by selling booze and turning our homes into shebeens. This was not done out of love for the business, which is risky at the worst, and at the best turns your home

into something disreputable.

These are the people who will go underground because they will not be able to meet the stringent rules and health regulations attendant on registration.

For all their big talk, we are aware some of the big-timers themselves are headed for difficult times. For the first time their capital will have to be screened by the Receiver of Revenue. There is no way they are going to get away with the murder of tax evasion and making walloping profits out of inflated shebeen prices.

They will have to become businessmen like everyone else, and face the problems we all face. We are afraid some of these people will also be forced underground. The end result will not be the end of shebeens, but an even greater underground magnet on illegal drinking places with all the attendant evil.

ARMSCOR CAN NOW SUPPLY AMMUNITION NEEDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] ARMSCOR is now able to supply the total ammunition needs of the South African Defence Force, the chairman of the corporation, Commandant P G Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was speaking at the official opening of the last phase in an expansion programme by Pretoria Metal Pressings, an Armscor subsidiary.

Cmdt Marais said 141 different types of ammunition required by the army, air force, and navy could now be manufactured in South Africa.

"It must be accepted as a fact that no country in the world could ever become 100 percent self-sufficient in the production of armaments," he said.

"Even the biggest powers like the USA and Russia will always rely, in some respect, on imported items, even if only for raw materials."

This also applied to South Africa for armaments as a whole.

"In the case of ammunition, however, the goal was set to become 100 percent self-sufficient because the regular imports of ammunition in a clandestine way is

virtually impossible."

Ammunition was an expendable product which had to be replaced continuously. The best weapon-system and the most efficient fighting forces in the world could be brought to a complete standstill through a lack of ammunition.

It had become clear with the adoption of the arms embargo against South Africa by the United Nations that the most vulnerable aspect of the supply of armaments to the Defence Force was ammunition.

The current expansion would be the penultimate Armscor ammunition plant to be officially put into operation. This brought Armscor to the end of an important expansion phase.

The R628-million which had been spent on expansion of Armscor's facilities since the introduction of the UN arms embargo, would have been spent on other projects if South Africa had the choice.

But the armament factories established since 1977 would stand as a monument to South Africa's will to survive.

"These factories will be in production for several gen-

erations, and long-term financing has therefore been utilised so that the next generation will also contribute towards repayment of the investments."

During the recent Operation Protea in Angola, ammunition worth millions of rands had been used. Equipment losses, on the other hand, could be counted in "mere thousands of rand".

The R90-million extension to the small-arms ammunition plant at Pretoria Metal Pressings was completed within 30 months, while the new rapid-fire ammunition plant was in production only 22 months after approval of the project.

The plant officially opened yesterday was able to manufacture the most sophisticated types of rapid-fire ammunition used by any defence force in the world, Cmdt Marais said.

Mr John Maree, chairman of PMP and executive vice-chairman of Armscor, emphasised the role of the private sector in construction of the PMP plant. Some 110 contractors and 3 000 employees were involved in the project. Equipment was supplied by 13 different companies.

BRIEFS

VAUSE RAW ON MILITARY--The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, yesterday renewed his plea for a larger Permanent Force involving all races. Speaking in committee on the Defence vote, he outlined some of the problems facing national servicemen, especially the leader group and older men who were called up for three-month camps annually. The only answer to their problems was to involve all races in national defence on a bigger scale. Mr Raw praised the actions of the Defence Force during Operation Protea, saying it had involved only a very small cross-section of South Africa's capability. It clearly showed what the Republic could do to any aggressor not backed by the support of international forces. "Let me say at once that no one pretends it is a fairy tale force and that everything is perfect. There are problems, blemishes and shortcomings that have to be corrected." Despite these problems, however, the morale and spirit of the men was exceptionally good. "My party gives its unqualified support to the money being voted in this budget. I think South Africa can be grateful that it is not more." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 4]

TERRORISM ACT RELEASES--Cape Town--A high school teacher who fasted in detention for 40 days, Mr Derrick Naidoo, was released with two other men by security police on Wednesday afternoon. Mr Naidoo, Mr Mohammed Matthew Cloete, a former teacher, and Mr Ebrahim Patel, a second-year BA student at the university of the Western Cape, were held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. Mr Cloete (21), a former teacher at Grassy Park Senior Secondary School, had been in detention since June 15. Mr Patel (19), who was detained for four months during last year's school boycotts was arrested at his home in Grassy Park on July 18. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 81 p 3]

DEATH OF BOPHUTHATSWANA MINISTER--Mmabatho--The Bophuthatswana Minister of Education, Mr Moutloatse Setlogelo, died at his official residence in Mmabatho on Sunday. He was 63. A former school principal and farmer, he was President Lucas Mangope's right-hand man and played a leading role in pioneering Bophuthatswana's independence. In July 1979 Chief Mangope bestowed on him the order of the Leopard--the highest honour in Bophuthatswana--at a royal kgotla in Thaba 'Nchu, where he was born. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 9]

KRUGER PARK FACILITIES EXPANSION--Fifteen-million rands-worth of massive tourism attraction plans--a new luxury rest camp, five smaller new camps and five new "private" rest camps--are in the pipeline for the country's top tourist attraction, the Kruger National Park. Details of the plans, which envisage increasing the number of beds in the park by 25 percent over the next 10 to 15 years, were revealed in Pretoria yesterday by the chief director of the park, Mr Dolf Brynard. Mr Brynard said that plans were to provide between 800 and 1 000 more beds in the park to supplement the present maximum of 3 000 beds. This would be done by the erection over the next 10 to 15 years five new "medium-big" rest camps, each with between 50 and 100 huts, plus 20 to 30 caravan sites for each camp. In addition, five new private camps like the Nwanedzi camp would be erected while plans were going ahead for the erection in time of the Narina luxury camp, to house only 40 visitors, on a site next to the Sabie River, west off the present Skukuza camp. Mr Brynard said that an extra 500 km of gravel roads would also be opened up, and gave the assurance that nothing would be done to harm the nature conservation activities of the park. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 81 p 5]

NEW CAPE TOWN MAYOR--Cape Town--At his installation in the Old City Hall yesterday Cape Town's first Nationalist mayor, Mr M J "Kosie" van Zyl made it clear that he favoured a change in the political system to give coloured people a voice in local and national government. Mr van Zyl also made it clear that he thought more land should be made available for coloured housing closer to jobs in the Greater Cape Town area. Calling on the Cabinet to adopt a more flexible policy in allocating land for coloured residential areas, Mr van Zyl said: "At least 6 000 hectares of land in Greater Cape Town should be proclaimed under the Group Areas Act for a further 300 000 coloured people and to permit of greater freedom of choice of residential area and lifestyle." He appealed to business and industrial firms to help financially to provide more housing for their employees. Mr Van Zyl said a municipality was often in a better position than the Government at national or provincial level to judge the needs of the community and its decisions should therefore be seriously considered. He said the people of South Africa were living in hope of significant changes leading to a new political system. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Sep 81 p 2]

BUTHELEZI CRITICIZES BOTHA POLICY--Ladysmith--The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had through his "sleight of hand politics" successfully made Blacks believe he was thinking along different lines from those followed by his predecessors, the chairman of the South African Black Alliance, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at the weekend. Chief Buthelezi, who is also Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, told SABA's prayer meeting at Ladysmith Mr Botha's actions had turned out to be no more than just words. He had shown his determination to posture as a "mini-god" to the Black people of South Africa, a person who knew all the answers to the problems of Blacks. This was not something new at all. It had always been the attitude of the White rulers before him, Chief Buthelezi said. "They have never bothered to know if we have any aspirations of our own at all. They have always assumed that they know this better than we Blacks. And that is how they have operated for so many decades from a Parliament in which Black faces are not welcome." Referring to "the so-called Pretoria-type" independence, the Chief Minister called on the alliance to "stand together" and fight those who were trying to cause divisions among Blacks. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 81 p 10]

MOTLANA ACQUITTAL--Dr Nthato Motlana, Chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten and two others were yesterday acquitted of attending a prohibited meeting. There was a "grave suspicion" regarding the nature of the meeting, but the State failed to disprove defence claims that the discussions had referred to the bread and butter

aspects of life and not politics, it was decided. On August 24 last year, Dr Motlana (55) and two co-accused, Mr Leonard Masala (51) and Mr Tom Manthatha (38) went to the Holy Cross Anglican church hall in Soweto. About 1 000 people were present. The proposed rent increases were discussed and resolutions were formulated. The three men were later charged as a Government notice had prohibited meetings of a political nature at which incitement to protest, strike or boycott took place or was discussed in the magisterial district of Johannesburg between July 1 and August 31 last year. All three men pleaded not guilty to the charge and did not lead evidence. A single witness, Sergeant Joseph Moagi of the security police testified for the State. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 81 p 7]

FORD WORKERS DISPUTE--A labour dispute emanating from a spate of strikes in Port Elizabeth more than two months ago is still disturbing labour peace here at Ford Motor Company. The canteen facilities at the company's two Struandale plants have been boycotted for two-and-a-half months by black workers. Their union claims that the boycott involves the whole black labour force there, including coloured--totaling more than 1 600 workers. The organising secretary of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr Government Zini, said in an interview the boycott was in a protest against the demotion of him and another union executive by Ford after the recent strikes there. The workers are demanding that they be reinstated in their former positions--but the company has ignored the boycott. The union leaders were informed at the time that their positions of authority over hourly paid workers constituted a conflict of interest in that they also had authority over them in the union. Therefore hourly positions had to be found for them, and those did not have such good pay. Four of Macwusa's leaders were detained by Security Police after the Ford strike, when they were arrested travelling in Transkei without the required documents. They are still in detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Aug 81 p 7]

ISRAELI GENERAL--South Africa's soldiers must be made to feel appreciated, says Israeli war hero General Naton Nir, who oversees troop welfare in his country. Gen Nir, 46, who is visiting South Africa on a mission "to help give soldiers the feeling that they are needed and appreciated", said in an interview yesterday he had heard it said in South Africa that of two brothers, one was smart and the other was a soldier. This joke, said Gen Nir, summed up the feeling of many of South Africa's soldiers. He is chairman of the Association for the Welfare of Soldiers in Israel. On a three week visit, Gen Nir will meet several high-ranking military officers. He declined to name them, emphasising that he was meeting them in his personal capacity only. He praised the recent South African raid into Angola, saying this was "the only way to deal with terrorists". Gen Nir believed South Africa and Israel had many similar problems--and on some issues, the same ideas. These issues included the fighting of terrorists who had to be attacked at their bases. In this way they would never feel safe--always knowing they could be surprised. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Sep 81 p 3]

BOPHUTHATSWANA FLIGHTS NOW DOMESTIC--Passengers bound for Sun City will no longer have to go through international departures and arrivals at Jan Smuts Airport. From today all Comair flights to Sun City will leave through domestic departures. The check-in time is half an hour before departure and a book of life or passport is no longer essential. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Sep 81 p 3]

ELECTRICITY SALE INCREASES BY 26 PERCENT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

REVENUE from the sale of electricity in Swaziland rose to over E9 million during the 1980/81 financial year ended last March, an increase of 26 percent from the previous year's record of more than E7 million.

This increase, according to the Swaziland Electricity Board's financial report just published, reflects a modest increase in sales and increase of about 15 percent in tariffs introduced at the beginning of January last year and to a smaller extent the latest increase also of about 15 percent in March this year.

The area showing the largest increase in revenue was North-Eastern Swaziland where sales of electricity amounted to over E2 million, an increase of 53 percent over the previous year's E1.3 million revenue.

This, the board says reflects the new sugar growing activities of the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation at Simunye.

There was also an increase of 9.5 percent in kilowatt-hours (kwh) sent out over the board's grid

system. Although the flows of the water rivers were a slight improvement on the previous year's record, they were still lower than average.

Diesel generation, the cost of which is prohibitive due to the price of fuel, was used only as a peak-logging operation to reduce demand charges on the purchase of imported power.

The diesel generation produced 2 million kwh charges and the balance of 209 million kwh - about 59.8 percent - was purchased from the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa.

It is also stated in the report that the board found it necessary to increase its tariffs earlier this year in order to meet increased costs of imported electricity labour, materials and also

to make a step towards the provision of internal financing necessary for the proposed Luphohlo-Ezulwini hydro-electric station.

Although the price of electricity in Swaziland has been increasing at a fairly uniform rate over the last few years, the report notes that in 1963, the year before the board commenced operations, the standard charge for electricity by the Swaziland government in Manzini was 30 cents per kwh.

The average cost during the year under review was 3.13 percent per kwh. "Although the operations of the nation's electricity undertakings are far larger now than in 1963, the real value of 3 cents in 1981 is a far cry from its value in 1963," says the report.

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

RAILWAY AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE--Swaziland and Mozambique have signed an agreement setting out new terms for the operations of their railways systems. The agreement was signed in Mbabane yesterday by the Mozambican Minister for Ports and Surface Transport, Mr Louis Maria-de Alcontara Santos and his Swaziland counterpart, Dr V.S. Leibrandt. The new agreement replaces the present one whose terms among other, sets out as its main cargo iron ore from the iron mine at Ngwenya which has since ceased operation. It was disclosed after the signing that as from the first of next month when the new change-yard at Goba is opened Swaziland will be responsible for all the rail trucks operating in the Kingdom and Mozambique for all those running on her side of the border. Swaziland's exports to the outside world passing through the port of Maputo include pulp, sugar, citrus and several others. Petroleum products to Swaziland come through the same port. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Sep 81 p 1]

NEW ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER--Swaziland--King Sobhuza II of Swaziland has approved the establishment of an English-medium weekly newspaper, the Swazi Observer.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/33

MINISTER SALIM DISCUSSES HIS CANDIDACY AS UN SECRETARY GENERAL

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 20 Sep 81 p 1

[Interview with Salim Ahmed Salim, Tanzanian minister for foreign affairs, by Marcelino Komba, on the minister's nomination as OAU sole candidate for UN secretary-generalship]

[Text]

Q:— The OAU Summit in Nairobi unanimously nominated you Africa's candidate for the Secretary-Generalship of the UN. How did you receive the Summit's decision?

A:— I was clearly overwhelmed by the confidence and trust reposed in me by the Heads of State and Government of free Africa — member states of the OAU.

As an African, I was particularly moved by the impressive display of Africa's eloquent determination to speak with one voice and in unambiguous terms on such an important issue. This unity of purpose was in itself a historic event. At the same time I fully recognize that the Summit's decision constitutes both a great honour for me as well as a tremendous challenge and responsibility.

Q:— Your nomination has been described in some quarters as the beginning of a hard battle for the post. Do you agree with this description? How do you rate the competition for the office?

A:— There is no doubt that the OAU decision to present me as Africa's candidate for the post of the Secretary General is a beginning of a still long way ahead. But it was an important beginning. Indeed from an African perspective, it was a crucial beginning.

Every historic decision or event must be considered in its context and background. The significance of the Nairobi Summit's decision must be viewed amidst the background of what was being said and/or speculated both in some diplomatic circles and certain sections of the media.

It was, for example, being said that while Africa had the possibility this year to have an African elected to the post of Secretary General, its prospects depended on whether the African states would unite behind one single candidate.

Indeed there were some who even maintained that Africa's united voice and position on the issue was not possible. Yet the OAU in Nairobi shattered the myth of Africa's inability to unite. Africa not only unanimously supported one single African candidate. It did more than that. The OAU decided to propose the continent's own candidate.

The decision was of great political and symbolic value. For me personally, without the Nairobi decision, there could not have been any beginning on the issue. But with Africa's confidence and unequivocal support, I believe a very important beginning has been made.

I do not wish to describe the way ahead in terms of being a battle as such — hard or otherwise. Nor would it be proper for me to rate what you describe as the competition for the office. All I can say is that Africa's objective which is certainly my own, is to do our utmost to universalize support for my candidature.

In this context, it is satisfying to note that in the aftermath of the Nairobi OAU Summit, there has been — through diplomatic and other channels — expressions of firm support from different countries and regions.

Q:— It has taken the OAU nearly two decades to field its own candidate for the UN Secretary-Generalship despite the obvious important role the UN plays in shaping political events in our continent. Why, in your opinion, did Africa have to wait for so long?

A:— First of all let me say that I have no doubt in my mind that given an opportunity an African could have ably occupied that post

at any time during the last two decades. But circumstances were such that the OAU had not addressed itself to the question.

In the last two decades, the OAU had concentrated its efforts and resources in the liberation struggle of our continent.

These collective efforts, effectively supplementing as they did the struggle waged by the liberation movements, have resulted of Namibia and the apartheid situation in South Africa, the continent is now free.

Among the obvious by-products of the decolonisation process has, of course, been the greater contribution of Africa in international affairs. Indeed with its 50 independent states, Africa constitutes a third of its due role in the Organisation.

Now that the second term of the present Secretary General comes to an end on December 31 this year, after serving the Organisation for ten years, it was only natural that Africa should solicit the support of the world community for an African to occupy the post of Secretary General.

It is, of course, clearly understood that post-transcends regional and national considerations. It is out of this recognition that Africa has not only consulted to the election of the previous and present Secretary General but has not failed to give the holders of that office its full support and confidence.

It is with the same consideration that I believe the OAU is hopeful that the African candidate will enjoy the support and confidence of all regions and countries.

Q:— From the beginning real power in the UN has resided mostly in the hands of the industrially-developed nations with the veto power. Isn't it time, do you think, the veto system

in the Security Council was changed to take into account the interests of such blocs, as Africa, Asia and Latin America? Or do you see any difficulties for the UN to effect these changes?

A:— The United Nations Organisation today is vastly different from that of 1945 when the founding fathers signed the Charter at San Francisco. Then the UN comprised of only 51 states. Today there are 154. Taking Africa as a case in point, there were then only two independent African states excluding South Africa.

It is also self-evident that some of the priorities of that period are different from those of today. And while some of the problems and challenges have continued, new problems and greater challenges have emerged.

Any dynamic institution must also change with the passage of time and the changed circumstances. The UN is no different. And the Organisation has undergone a number of changes. There has indeed been a continuing process of democratisation of the institution. This process is bound to continue but requiring the goodwill of all concerned.

It should at the same time be stressed that any structural change of the institution involving amendments of the Charter can only be done with the consent of two-thirds of the membership including the concurrence of the Permanent members of the Security Council. It is my belief, however, that as things stand it is not possible to contemplate any amendment of the Charter which involves the power relationships in the Security Council.

Q:— Can you tell us what specific contributions you hope to make as Secretary General in the various

aspects and fields of the UN activities?

A:— It would be presumptuous for me at this stage to say what I will or will not do if my candidature is to receive the support of the international community. But what I can say is that the United Nations is a unique and indispensable institution for the maintenance of international peace and security as well as for the promotion of international understanding and co-operation.

We are today living in very turbulent times when old conflict situations have been exacerbated by the addition of new crises and hotbeds of tension. The escalation of the arms race with its concomitant dangers to the human race, the East-West confrontation, the dangerously evergrowing hiatus between the rich and the poor nations are examples of the vital agenda before the world community. The UN has a vital role to play in finding solution to these and other problems or at least in diffusing the different areas of potential explosion.

It is my conviction that the Secretary General of the Organisation — representing as he does at least the collective moral authority of the world community — must play his role. Above all, at a time of growing cynicism in the relevance and effectiveness of the world body, the Secretary-General must strive to overcome this dismal trend and make the institution as central a place as possible in the pursuit of solutions to global problems.

In so doing, he must make effective and efficient use of the services and talents of the dedicated men and women who constitute the international Civil Service and whose internationalism and professionalism must be vigorously encouraged and respected.

MINISTER THANKS UK FOR MANPOWER TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

TANZANIA yesterday thanked Britain for its assistance in training the country's manpower through scholarships which totalled 1,478 in the last six years.

The Minister for Manpower Development and Administration, Ndugu Abel Mwanga, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that Britain had offered another 250 scholarships in the 1981/82 financial year and this would bring the total to 1,728 by June 30 next year.

Ndugu Mwanga said this at a reception held by the British Council in Dar es Salaam to welcome home Tanzanians who had been attending courses in Britain and to bid farewell to other Tanzanians leaving for Britain in the next few weeks.

His speech was read on his behalf by the Director of Manpower Planning in the ministry, Ndugu J.A. Rugumambuto.

Ndugu Mwanga said Britain had realised Tanzania's manpower needs and had provided a total of 131 scholarships in 1975/76, 164 in 1976/77 and 203 in 1977/78.

During 1978/79 Britain had made available a total of 274 scholarships increasing to 352

in 1979/80 and to 354 in 1980/81.

He said although Britain had reduced to 250 the number of scholarships in 1981/82, Tanzania understood reasons for the reduction. However, he pleaded with Britain that the 1982/83 programme should be kept at the 1981/82 levels.

The Minister explained that the programme was vital to the country's manpower development plans. He urged scholars who had returned from Britain to continue learning.

"Try to continue developing yourselves. Work as hard as you can to help build our nation and try to go on learning as much as you possibly can along the way", he said.

The Minister explained that the degree, diplomas and certificates received by scholars were the beginning of what should be a life-long process of learning and improving oneself.

He told those going to Britain to make the best use of the opportunity.

"Do your best to justify the faith being placed in you and to achieve the best results in your studies", the Minister told the new scholarship holders.

TEACHERS' UNCERTAIN FLIGHT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text]

THE plight of hundreds of jobless primary school teachers, most of whom are wives of Dar es Salaam based husbands, is yet to be known as authorities of both the City Council and the Ministry of National Education say there is nothing they can do at present.

By yesterday, more than 200 teachers, some of them reportedly jobless for two years, were on the waiting list.

City Council officials told this newspaper a month ago that they would do all in their power to absorb the teachers who had to move from up-country regions following their husbands' transfer to Dar es Salaam.

But when contacted yesterday, the newly appointed City Director, Ndugu D. Mgwasa, said there was nothing they could do except to advise the teachers to be a bit patient.

Ndugu Mgwasa said the teachers can only be absorbed

depending on the availability of funded teaching posts as laid down in the city's establishment.

He said the problem with Dar es Salaam was that the number of teachers moving in from up-country regions was too big compared to the number of teachers that were being transferred out of the city. "The demand is too big for us to accommodate", he added.

Efforts to get the Minister for National Education, Ndugu Tabitha Siwale to comment on the issue yesterday failed.

But a senior official in the ministry said it was not responsible for employing teachers.

"The ministry's duty is to train teachers. After that we hand them over to the Prime Minister's Office which is solely responsible for their employment under decentralisation. The Ministry has nothing to do with it", the official said.

EMPLOYERS-JUWATA STILL NEGOTIATING SALARY INCREASES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text]

MOST private firms had by yesterday not effected the 15 per cent salary increase to their workers as negotiation were still underway between employers and the Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA).

JUWATA headquarters and the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE) in Dar es Salaam could not name any firm that had adjusted the salaries accordingly but both confirmed that the exercise had hit a stalemate.

A senior official of the ATE told the *Daily News* yesterday that most of its members had approached the association seeking guidance after finding the going tough. The association groups 350 private and public firms.

"Most of our members (300 of which are private firms) are determined to raise salaries for their workers even by more than the envisaged 15

per cent. But they are currently facing genuine problems and are panicking as to where they can get the funds with which to pay the salary increases", the official said.

He said those seriously affected where firms which depended on imported raw materials whose productivity was at its lowest.

The official further said others felt that the 15 per cent increase was "too much" for the ailing firms.

"We have told them not to panic, but to talk to JUWATA and tell them their genuine problems. If they can't raise the salaries by 15 per cent, they should say how much they are prepared to raise" the official said.

The ATE official said ATE still stood by its stand that it was not necessary to effect a uniform 15 per cent increase for all firms. "The increases should depend on negotiations between the

employers and JUWATA bearing in mind the various factors involved, including productivity", the official said.

When contacted, an official at the JUWATA headquarters said the exercise was too complicated and it was likely that it would take a long time.

He said most employers had conceded their firms were facing production problems as a result of which a 15 per cent wage increase might result into the closure of some firms or necessitate declaring some workers redundant.

Under the new policy on productivity, income and prices, firms are required to enter into a voluntary contract with JUWATA charting out their strategy to increase productivity and awarding salary increases and bonuses to their workers.

The official said JUWATA on its part would continue to press employers to implement the new policy.

POOR COORDINATION OF DEVELOPMENT HINDERS PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] POOR co-ordination in undertaking development activities is a great problem facing implementation of plans in Tanzania, the Minister for Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, said yesterday.

Opening a six-day conference on "plan implementation and human settlements administration in Tanzania" at the Ardhi Institute in Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Nyang'anyi said lack of co-ordination in implementation led to a substantial waste of public funds.

"There are several cases where a good and high standard road, has been provided just to find the road being dug across for putting pipes through after a few months. This presents not only poor planning, but lack of co-ordination," he said.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi told participants from Tanzania and neighbouring countries that sometimes development projects could take off only to find that some basic services were missing on completion.

He cited the example of surveying plots in urban areas and allocating them to people in areas where there were no services and utilities like roads and water supply.

"In reality, these lease-

holders have legal title over their plots, and have paid all their land dues. They cannot begin constructing their houses because there are no roads or water supply in such areas. This also reflected lack of co-ordination in the implementation process", the minister explained.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi pointed out that a way of avoiding such 'unhappy' situation was to refrain from allocating plots to people in unserviced areas.

"Urban councils, especially their urban planning committees in collaboration with my ministry, have a very vital role to play in ensuring good co-ordination in plan implementation and the promotion of orderly and harmonious urban development," he said.

The minister said the other problems facing implementation of projects was lack of a comprehensive approach to urban development, lack of a systematic and continuous feedback system from the implementation side and rapid growth of unplanned or squatter settlements.

The other problems were financial constraints, and lack of manpower, he said.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi told conference participants that the present statistics indicated that about two-thirds of the

population in urban areas lived in unplanned settlements without having any legal right over their plots.

"With such a situation, the government is losing a lot of tax revenue from land rent and service charges at a critical time when urban councils need a lot of funds to finance the provision of more and better urban services to their residents", he said.

The minister said such haphazard urban development also distorted the good picture and fabric of towns and cities.

"I urge all conference participants to discuss in detail how the planning system could be improved and made to provide more planned and surveyed plots so that urban development takes place in a planned context", the minister told the participants.

Explaining the seriousness of the lack of manpower, the minister said although the ministry had opened up town planning offices in all regions and town councils on the Mainland, not all of these offices were adequately staffed.

He said, however, that his ministry would continue training more town planners and land surveyors in order to ease the shortage of manpower.

The six-day conference ends on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT TAKING MEASURES TO REHABILITATE COFFEE INDUSTRY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Anaclet Rwegayura]

[Text]

THE government will henceforth make annual review of coffee producer prices with a view to setting a minimum level which ensures adequate returns on investment by growers.

Announcing the move in Arusha yesterday, the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, said it was part of a major initiative based on technical study which calls for farmers' co-operation in rehabilitating the coffee industry.

On the other hand, the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) has been required to check its excessive bureaucracy expansion, keep its accounts up-to-date, reduce its operational costs and find ways of increasing producer prices besides ensuring prompt payments to farmers each season.

At a three-hour meeting with members of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers Association (TCGA), the minister admitted that producer price was the single most important element in quality coffee production and building a renewed growers' confidence in the cash crop.

Ndugu Mungai was responding to a number of critical issues raised in a memorandum by TCGA members as adversely affecting the coffee industry both on large-scale and small-holder farms.

The Government intends to identify and remove as soon as a practicable constraints facing the industry locally, and then streamline the supply of inputs so that production could be geared up.

The Minister said it was an offence to cut down coffee trees, as currently done by some disgruntled growers in Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions, allegedly because the crop is fetching meagre returns on production costs. They are resorting to growing vegetables as the lucrative alternative.

CAT, explained the Minister, was not overstretched with a number of functions in handling the crop but under the proposed rehabilitation move, the functions will be reduced.

He revealed that the Government plans to strengthen its Coffee Research Institute at Lyamungu near Moshi and relieve coffee growers the burden of indirectly financing the crop's

research and extension activities.

"This should basically be the responsibility of the exchequer and the ministry of agriculture", he stressed.

The Government decision to waive export tax on coffee was policy oriented and it is not a temporary phenomena, the Minister further assured TCGA members.

He told them imposition of the tax had discouraged not only production but also the country's ambition of export promotion.

The minister was hopeful that there would be a considerable improvement of the coffee industry from this season of 1981/82 because proposed deductions from the grower's income per kilo total 3/77 only in comparison to 7/30 and 6/08 over the past two seasons respectively.

Ndugu Mungai also assured large-scale farmers in the country that the Government had no farm takeover exercise in the pipeline. He asked them to disregard such rumours and make proper investment in agricultural projects as the nation was after increased qualitative production of both food and cash crops.

NATIONAL POULTRY COMPANY UNDER LIDA PLANNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

PLANS are in the final stages to form a national poultry company under the Tanzania Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) to promote poultry, rabbit and duck keeping, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The LIDA Managing Director, Ndugu R.A. Chiomba, explained that details on the articles and memorandum of association regarding the new company had been completed and were with the Registrar of Companies for registration.

In an interview with the forthcoming *Sunday News*, Ndugu Chiomba said the company would take off after the registration formalities.

It would start with the national chicken hatchery at Ukonga in Dar es Salaam, but three more hatcheries would be formed to serve the northern, lake and southern zones, he said.

He explained that each zone would have a chicken feed plant

and supportive rabbit and duck keeping projects.

Ndugu Chiomba said the company would build up a chicken grand parent stock in the country to localise production of parent stock broilers now imported. The grand parent stock produces parent stock which in turn hatches commercial chicks.

The director said his Authority was studying the project in collaboration with the University of Dar es Salaam. Formation of the company will be the first serious move to enhance supplementary sources of animal protein.

There is currently a grand parent stock project with 4,500 broiler grand parents run by a private enterprise in Kilimanjaro Region — Kibo Poultry Unit. According to the unit's spokesman, the project meets present demand of commercial chicks in the country.

The project launched last May is, according to the spokesman, the first of its type in Africa.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN CREDIT AGREEMENT--Tanzania and Italy yesterday signed a credit agreement worth 80m/- to be utilised on cooperation schemes and programmes. A spokesman of the Treasury told newsmen in Dar es Salaam that the schemes and programmes to be undertaken would be discussed by the Treasury and the Ministry of Economic Planning and the Italian Government before implementation. The spokesman said the credit would be repayable at an interest rate of four percent from the date the projects take off. Signatories to the agreement were the Deputy Minister for Finance, Ndugu Venance Ngula on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and the Italian Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Marco G. Fortini on behalf of Italy. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Sep 81 p 1]

ZANZIBAR HOUSE SESSION POSTPONEMENT--The Zanzibar House of Representatives which was to meet from tomorrow for a short session has been postponed for three weeks due to unforeseen circumstances, it was announced here yesterday. The House will now meet from October 13, according to a senior official of the Speaker's Office, Ndugu Salim Mzee. During the session whose duration will be less than a week, the Minister of Trade, Ndugu Idi Pandu Hassan, will present a bill which seeks to streamline internal and external trade within Zanzibar and Pemba. The bill which has already been published in the Zanzibar official gazette, seeks to amend the Isle's 1967 trade act so as to take care of the present economic situation in the isles. The bill, expected to lay a base for trading provides the establishment of a trade council and the establishment of a tender board to deal with purchases and services within and outside Zanzibar. It also seeks to prevent re-export of commodities imported to Zanzibar without going through the set up procedure. Offenders will be liable for prosecution. Ndugu Mzee said the representatives are also expected to raise 25 questions to the government. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 81 p 1]

NEC MEETING'S CONTINUATION--The Party National Executive Council (NEC) resumes its meeting at the Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam this morning. The Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, said at a press briefing in the city yesterday that the council would continue discussing the draft Party programme. He said the meeting would start at 10.00 am and members would continue debating the document prepared by a six-member committee. He also named candidates who will contest the Iramba District Party chairmanship following the death of the former chairman, Elias M. Mulima. The candidates, approved by the Party Central Committee, are: Clement Loth Lipu (47), Nalogwa Elisha Gyuzi Mkumbo (43), and Ndui Joremo Hozea Ndui (45). The date for the bye-election will be announced later. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 81 p 1]

SCANDINAVIAN FINANCING GRANT--Three Nordic countries--Denmark, Finland and Norway--are to provide Tanzania with a grant of about 7m/- to finance training fellowships and personnel for the Institute of Development Management at Mzumbe, Morogoro. About 4.5m/- will be used to finance a fellowship programme for Tanzanian teachers at the institute while the rest will be used for recruitment of expatriates to work with the institute. Norway will administer the project on behalf of the three countries. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/46

UNZA STANDARDS LOWER THAN THOSE OF NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

ACADEMIC standards at the University of Zambia are lower compared with universities in neighbouring countries, the commission of inquiry probing Unza operations was told yesterday.

Kabulonga ward chairman Mr Michael Sata told the commission sitting at Lusaka's Nakatindi Hall yesterday that contents of courses, particularly English, left much to be desired.

Mr Sata who said he was speaking on behalf of former and present Unza lecturers living in his ward, informed the commission there was need to reappraise the course structure and its curriculum objectives.

Although Unza was more than ten years old, the structure had "unfortunately remained the same. It must have outlived its usefulness," Mr Sata told commissioners chaired by former Central Committee member Mr Wesley Nyirenda.

Inadequate lecturers, textbooks shortages and poor coordination in schools had contributed to the poor academic standards.

The selection of technical staff left much to be desired because of lack of training schemes and proper disciplinary procedures for them.

He attributed the low standards to experienced lecturers recruited by Unza. "They are just like students and as students they cannot teach their fellow students," he said.

Meanwhile, Mr Nyirenda has said his commission wished to produce tangible results for the benefit of the institution.

Mr Nyirenda said the commission would depart from past traditions whereby evidence received at sittings was left to "gather dust" as nothing was done to implement recommendations.

He was agreeing with commissioner Mr Luke Mwananshiku who pointed out to one of the people giving evidence Mr Joseph Chipote that he (Mr Chipote) should be specific in his allegations because the team wanted to get clear evidence which would enable it to proceed smoothly.

"We don't want to end up like another commission!

know of where allegations were made and left there. We want to be specific," Mr Mwananshiku said.

He was referring to Mr Chipote's submission that "a few cars" bought with three others for a senior member of the university was "mysteriously" stolen.

Mr Chipote an administrative officer at Unza submitted that students did not get enough food.

He urged authorities to increase the number of water taps in the kitchen to avoid congestion.

He admitted the Great East Road main campus was inadequate and asked the authorities to extend it.

On the public relations department Mr Chipote said it was not effective, although this was an important section of the institution because it acts as a bridge between the university and the public.

Chief security officer at the university Mr Elia Soko told the commission that student-staff relations were "very good."

On food Mr Soko said Unza spent "a lot" on students. He claimed Unza finances were always in the red.

PROBE REVEALS TOP PARTY OFFICIAL INVOLVED IN POACHING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

A TOP official in the Party and its Government is persistently involved in poaching, according to investigations by this newspaper.

The scandal has been uncovered as Zambia prepares for an anti-poaching week which is supposed to be supported by international television stars.

The name of the "big fish" has been withheld.

Official sources from the Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia said:

"After we stopped this man, we asked him where he was taking the meat to. He was not cooperative."

Our sources said while trying to reason with the official they communicated with an anti-poaching unit which is based in Chilanga near Lusaka.

The official reportedly told game rangers: "You can do whatever you want, or shoot us, but we are in touch with headquarters".

The incident happened on the Great East Road at a road block mounted by honorary rangers.

When asked for a comment a conservation society official said: "We know the man. He has been getting away with too many cases like this."

He declined to elaborate but referred all inquiries to the

anti-poaching unit commander Mr Mike Faddy who also vaguely said he had heard about the top official being involved in the scandal.

Mr Faddy referred all questions to Mr Charles Madodo who could not be reached for a comment.

Only last year K2 million worth of game was poached by individuals mainly those with political connections. Most of them were in rhino horns.

Wildlife experts estimate that Zambia was losing animals at the rate of 20 elephants and one rhino a day.

At this rate, they contend, the country's tourism attractions would be finished off within a matter of years.

Up to April 431 firearms were captured from poachers in the south Luangwa and Kafue nation parks. Some of the firearms seized included imported rifles and shotguns — consisting of weapons of war like the German-made G3s.

During the same period 520 poachers were arrested, 70 rhino horns recovered together with 341 elephant tusks.

The experts said most of the villagers picked up for poaching had named big people on the line of rail as having sent them on the illegal hunting expeditions.

The wildlife society and other anti-poaching units have accused the Government for not being responsive to the suggestion for a special investigation team.

Last week Lands and Natural Resources Minister Mr Clement Mwananshiku said the Government was working out tough laws to discourage poaching.

A draft Bill to replace the existing law on wildlife was already in the attorney-general's chambers and legal affairs and hoped the new Bill would be presented to Parliament at its next sitting.

"In view of the complicated nature of the subject in this

new Bill, we want consultations with all interested and concerned parties. These include the offices of the Central Committee members in the provinces, district councils and voluntary organisations," the minister said.

Mr Mwananshiku hoped Party leaders, Members of Parliament and the public would support the Bill.

"We have received directives from the Party to consider other measures aimed at strengthening the machinery of wildlife conservation in the country," he added.

In recent months the "save the rhino" campaign has gained momentum with

marches being held in Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces by WCSZ members.

The Government in conjunction with the Save-the-Rhino-Trust, the WCSZ and the World Wildlife Fund have pledged K2.5 million for anti-poaching operations over the next three years.

The Government alone will provide a third of the funds. About 200 flying hours on a Government plane have been promised a year for aerial work to spot the poachers.

But "big shots" flouting the game conservation rules are considered a bother to the programme.

CSO: 4700/32

COMMERCIAL BANK PROBE REVEALS 'GLARING IRREGULARITIES'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THERE are irregularities in the lending policies of the Zambia National Commercial Bank, it has been discovered.

Times investigations have shown that huge amounts continue to be dished out to prominent people even when the loans are not secured.

The glaring irregularity came to light this week when the bank's board of directors was overruled by a senior officer over a loan application by a company owned by top men, who include two former members of the Central Committee, because of lack of security.

A document presented to the directors last month shows that an application for K400,000 overdraft could not be secured since the company had only K2 as paid up capital.

The manner in which the "big shots" are trying to get the finance is reminiscent of the time when the ZNCB was under fire for its loose lending policy favouring those in positions of affluence.

It was learnt that some of the people involved in the new company already owed one branch of the ZNCB K70,000.

But the application for funds was pushed through after pressure from some quarters.

According to the board paper of the bank of August 15 it was resolved that:

"The paid up capital of the company is only K2. A study of the cash flow projection for the first 12 months prepared by Messrs Deloitte Haskins and Sells — public accountants — reveals that the operations are to be carried on without any capital contribution from the company or its shareholders.

"This is possible because it will enjoy 60 days credit to pay freight to the companies from whom ships and planes are chartered.

"At the same time, the company will be able to collect revenue from its customers and defray its expenses. The cash flow indicates a deficit of K10,655 in the 11th month and K119,545 in the 12th month.

"The request from the company for an overdraft limit of K400,000 is therefore not supported by its own cash flow.

"It is also doubtful as to whether the company will do business for K12,753,585 in the first year of its operation as estimated in the cash flow statement in view of the stiff competition it is likely to face from established public carriers.

"From the anticipated revenue it has to meet payments during the year towards freight (K10,446,400); purchase of motor vehicles (K325,000); acquisition of building (K500,000); buying of office furniture and machines (K376,000); salaries and wages

(K299,730) including K60,000 per annum for the chairman; K12,000 for the financial controller and other administration expense amounting to K926,000.

"The company will end in serious financial difficulties if it fails to pick up business and we are not given any indication of any large business offered to it."

"Its director, Mr Y. Shimonde, is the man behind the enterprise. He has experience as director in the now defunct Kafue Air Freight engaged in doing business on similar lines.

"The company has no assets and the credit facility is sought from us on an unsecured basis.

"We therefore, do not recommend the application for an overdraft limit of K400,000."

But this was overruled by the office of the managing director on September 10, advising advances

department that K120,000 be given to the company.

The managing director's advice shows that the company will pay only three per cent interest instead of 12.

As security the company is reported to have offered K20,000 which is deposited with the bank. But documents from other branches of the bank show that this amount was withdrawn and the account is now overdrawn by K18,000.

The only other guarantee is "director's personal" security of K12,000 each, but these cannot be quantified.

The overdraft facility was given to the company on Monday.

The ZNCB has been under attack from the public, including the parliamentary parastatal bodies committee.

CSO: 4700/32

LACK OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE STOPS FLOW OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

FOREIGN newspapers, magazines and books at Kingstons bookshops have stopped flowing because of lack of foreign exchange.

Kingstons financial director Mr Arabinda Ghosh said in Ndola yesterday hardest hit was the books section because since the beginning of this year it had been difficult to bring in consignments.

In the past Kingstons had been getting about K370,000 in foreign exchange for each half of the year for books, newspapers and magazines. But from early this year only K120,000 had been allocated.

"The allocation was inadequate and we had to channel it to ordering newspapers and magazines and thus starved the book reading public."

Should the allocation for the last half of the year not come soon "the flow of foreign newspapers and magazines like *Newsweek* will cease by October."

"We have appealed to authorities regarding our problems and we are waiting for their decision."

Kingstons have already ordered K37,000 worth of

books from publishers abroad but their arrival in the country would depend on whether import licence allocations would be made available.

Earlier this year, a spokesman for Kingstons which is the sole agent of foreign magazines and newspapers, said in Ndola that publishers of these papers had cut off supplies to Zambia because the Bank of Zambia had not remitted last payments.

"Unless the Bank of Zambia releases funds, the public which gets copies through Kingstons will not be able to read foreign magazines such as *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Africa Magazine*, *Africa Woman* and British newspapers," he said.

Publishers of *Newsweek* and *Time* magazines usually gave Kingstons a grace period of one month before they cut off supplies.

Since February, the company had been waiting for the Bank of Zambia to release the funds.

"But we have not been told anything yet and it seems we might miss a few editions. We hope the foreign exchange situation will be back to normal soon."

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO TOUR THREE PARASTATALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

THE parliamentary select committee on parastatal bodies will tour the three parastatal companies in Kitwe and Ndola.

The committee's chairman Mr Titus Mukupo said in Ndola yesterday his group started reviewing operations of some parastatal companies for the third time this year.

The committee is touring Zamox and Zambia Breweries in Ndola and Crushed Stone Sales in Kitwe before going to Livingstone on a similar mission.

The committee would look at operations of parastatal companies and where improvement was required, it would make recommendations in its reports.

"These reports are presented to Parliament and when they are approved, they are adopted. Once they have been adopted the Government has to act on them," Mr Mukupo said.

Mr Mukupo, who is Member of Parliament for Kawambwa, said the committee works hand in hand with the Auditor-General's office in correcting anomalies in the running of parastatal firms.

Last year, the committee probed National Milling and discovered it was making continuous losses because its products were sold at prices below production costs.

This was because Indeco Milling was under-capitalised and was only allowed a limited overdraft facility from its bankers.

Mr Mukupo said up to January last year, Indeco Milling operated on an overdraft of K1 million to support a turn-over of K25 million.

Mr Mukupo could not say whether the committee's visit to Crushed Stones was aimed at saving the company from liquidation.

The company has not been operating during the past few months because of various problems including lack of operating capital and other technical constraints.

Mr Mukupo reaffirmed that Parliament was determined to avoid a situation in which parastatal firms would become a burden on the taxpayer.

ZR PUBLIC RELATIONS BODY 'CONTRIBUTED TO SCANDALS'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE inefficiency of the Zambia Railways public relations department has contributed to some scandals in the system, the organisation's Chairman of the Board of Directors Mr Patrick Chisanga has charged.

Mr Chisanga observed that the image of Zambia Railways could not have been tarnished if the public relations department carried out its duties efficiently.

Mr Chisanga was speaking at a farewell dinner in honour of former railways deputy general manager Mr Richard Veenis held at Hotel Inter-Continental on Monday night.

He said that denying members of the public accurate information concerning the operations of a given company only created suspicions.

"We must always try to give appropriate answers to peoples' queries because the more we delay,

the more we create suspicions," Mr Chisanga said.

Commenting on the purchase of luxury vehicles involving K420,041.62 Mr Chisanga said this could not have raised suspicion if management had given a good explanation.

This is why it is very important to have a very efficient public relations department. Cases of this nature could not have reached the present state," Mr Chisanga said.

In June, Zambia Railways purchasing manager, Mr Fred Ngulube was fired for allegedly bringing to the attention of the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications an alleged suspicious deal in which the company ordered vehicles through a third party at a cost of K420,041.62 instead of a lesser cost.

However, Mr Chisanga protected the Press for exposing the irregularities saying it was the duty of the people concerned to tell members of the public the truth.

HIGH COMMISSION SPOKESMAN OUTLINES UK COOPERATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

BRITISH aid to Zambia this year is expected to rise to about K34 million from last year's figure of about K32 million.

This was said in Lusaka yesterday by a British High Commission spokesman when he reviewed aid to Zambia.

The spokesman said that Zambia was the second highest recipient of U.K. aid to Africa last year. Aid to Zambia in that year totalled about K32 million consisting mainly of disbursements from grants and loans.

There was also a large programme of technical co-operation whereby the salaries of over 800 Britons working in Zambia were supplemented by the British government.

He also said that a study of the future possible renovation or rebuilding of the Kafue Rail Bridge by two firms of British consultants, Messrs Watermeyer, Legge, Piesold and Uhlman together with Messrs Freeman Fox and Partners has been made under technical co-operation arrangements.

The report was presented to the Zambian Government this week for their consideration.

The spokesman said additionally, the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) also received about K900,000 in 1979 from British aid funds for their projects in Zambia.

Early last year, about K18 million aid agreement was concluded between the British and Zambian Governments for programmes in the agricultural sector.

The first scheme to be financed from this loan is the Integrated Rural Development Project in the Serenje, Mpika and Chinsali districts to which a total of about K6 million has been allocated.

The spokesman said 255 Zambian students should arrive in Britain during the year ending March 1982 to join other Zambians already studying there.

CSO: 4700/32

WOMEN CONSTITUTE TWO THIRDS OF ILLITERATE

Lusaka DAILY NEWS in English 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

MORE THAN two thirds of the country's illiterate population is made up of women, Minister of State for Health, Mr John Mwondela disclosed yesterday.

He said in view of the decisive role played by women in national development the country must take steps to reverse the situation.

Speaking at Munge in Mazabuka at an occasion to mark International Literacy Day, Mr Mwondela said the education of women should assume major significance because of their majority number among the illiterate.

"At least one million people in the country do not know how to read or write. That number represents at least one sixth of the total population. The number of women who are illiterate is well over two thirds of all the illiterates in Zambia," he pointed out.

He emphasised that there would be no development in the country as long as a large percentage of the country's citizens were left to dwell in ignorance.

It was in this view, and with particular interest to women, that his ministry supported an integrated approach to rural development projects like health, nutrition and functional literacy programme.

He explained that this was a new approach to

adult literacy in which learners had the chance to learn agricultural knowledge, basic health and nutrition, as well as reading, writing and arithmetic.

This has given adults a chance to learn from a wide range of subjects like family planning, primary health care, nutrition, environmental health and diseases.

He was therefore happy to put on record the success of the programme which had been shown through an evaluation exercise held early this year.

He said his ministry attached importance to the programme as a stepping stone towards the attainment of health for all Zambians by the year 2,000 and would therefore be fully committed to it.

YEAR ENDING THIRTY-ONE MARCH NOT 'ROSY ONE' FOR TANZAMA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

COPPERBELT Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi has described Tazama as a political force which Zambia and Tanzania should continue to pride in.

Mr Shapi, who was officially opening the new Tazama Pipelines head offices in Ndola yesterday, said the company which is jointly owned by Zambian and Tanzanian governments had not only proved an economic success but more importantly an effective political, economic, moral and social weapon.

Mr Shapi said the company had made a profit of K2.3 million during the year ended March 31.

He said the K2.3 million profit was a "sad story in Tazama's operations."

Mr Shapi said "our enemies who had stayed hopefully waiting for our collapse are now wondering over this turn of events. Tazama is a political force Zambia and Tanzania should be proud of."

He called on detractors to abandon their motives and join independent Africa and fight the remaining supporters of oppression on the continent.

Mr Shapi told members of the Tazama board of directors and guests that the year under review had not been a rosy one for Tazama as the general economic problems affecting the nation continued to affect Tazama.

The company he said, had foreign exchange problems on the Tanzanian side which resulted in its inability to import supporting equipment and spare parts.

The pipeline was beset with leakages and break downs of machinery which at times compelled the company to shut down the line.

Mr Shapi said such emergencies could only be effectively attended to with reliable transport but at the moment the company still relied on old vehicles due to non-availability of new ones.

MALAWI HIGH COMMISSIONER DISMISSES BORDER CLAIMS REPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

MALAWI has dismissed reports she has claimed a large portion of Zambian land to the north of Lundazi district in the Eastern Province.

Malawi High Commissioner to Zambia Mr Jarvis Itimu said in Lusaka yesterday he was surprised with the report. As far as he was concerned his government respected the existing boundary between the two countries.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba was this week quoted as having appealed to the people "not to panic" because the border problem between Malawi and Zambia was not new.

According to reports from the area, Malawian

Young Pioneers and special branch officers entered Zambia last month and drew up a "new border" inside Zambia and claimed five villages.

Mr Itimu said his government was establishing the source of the information to correcting the misconception. He wondered how the Young Pioneers could have the power to declare a border dispute with Zambia.

"We are taken unawares by the report. We have said before that we stand to respect each other because the question of a border dispute is a delicate matter."

Mr Itimu promised to contact his government at home to furnish him with more information on the matter to clear the air.

CSO: 4700/32

RWUZ WINS NEW WAGE INCREASES FOR MEMBERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Railway Workers Union of Zambia has clinched new wage increases for its members, chairman Mr Dominic Katwishi announced in Livingstone yesterday.

He said following "tough negotiations" with the management, the lowest paid workers had been awarded a rise of K288 a year and the highest paid K258. In some special cases the rises differ from the arrangement.

The agreement affects more than 7,000 Zambia Railways workers and will be backdated to May.

Workers welcomed the new rises, Mr Katwishi said.

But the RWUZ chairman blamed the Government for not solving problems facing the railways.

Despite revelations of alleged mismanagement exposed by the Mumpanshya commission and the union, the Government "does not seem to act".

He said thefts were common in Zambia Railways but the Government did not act even when officials were informed.

"We want to see culprits

of mismanagement brought to book. We want the Government to instil a sense of discipline in the system."

RWUZ has started negotiating with Tazara management for wage increases for workers on that system. The first meeting on the matter was held in Dar es Salaam.

But RWUZ reiterated their rejection of Mr Basil Monze as Zambia Railways general manager because of his alleged involvement in the Mumpanshya report, Mr Katwishi said.

"Our stand is still irrevocable and we are waiting for the high authorities to act."

The Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) has received recommendations on the proposals for the new pension scheme for its members from a firm of pension experts in Britain, sources said yesterday.

The sources could not say whether the recommendations were for the implementation of the scheme.

MUZ chairman Mr David Mwila said he could not comment on the matter at the moment.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ABUSES IN MARKETING OF MILK FOR BABIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA will soon launch a vigorous campaign against the abuses of marketing baby milk in accordance with the World Health Organisation regulations.

Spearheading this campaign will be the Consumers Protective Association led by chairman Mrs Isabelle Jordan who is already concerned about bad practices in the baby milk industry.

In an interview in Lusaka yesterday Mrs Jordan said it was about time Zambia did something on the matter because "many women need education about it."

Two months had now passed since the WHO assembly adopted the WHO international code on marketing of breast-milk substitutes.

At the assembly, delegates spoke out strongly against the abuse of marketing practices of the baby milk industry and the need "to prepare a hangman's noose" in the form of a code of marketing.

Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Tanzania have taken measures to control the importation of baby milk.

In Mozambique the government had planned to develop control on the importation and

sale of milk and other breast-milk substitutes.

In Zimbabwe the ministry of health official policy may include limiting the sale of baby bottles and powdered foods. It has decided to adopt fully the WHO code and will restrict import of infants milk.

A company known as Nutricia which resigned from the International Council of Infants Food Industry (ICIFI) in protest of ICIFI lobbying tactics to defeat the WHO code, will supply a pre-determined quantity of milk to non-commercial channels for infants in need.

In Tanzania the government had made moves to de-market infant milk powders following the WHO vote.

That country's Minister of Health Mr Aaron Chiduo announced that the breast-milk substitute would be imported through the same system as drugs "rather than

foods as before" and would be available only through health institutions.

Mr Chiduo said baby milk formerly sold on open markets would be distributed exclusively to dispensaries or hospitals where it had been professionally established that a child was indisputably in need of them.

"If other countries have gone that far why can't Zambia do the same?" asked Mrs Jordan.

Her association supported the WHO code and that it was going to work hard to control the flow of baby milk in the country.

"We hope to get full support from the Ministry of Health and will soon start organising meetings so that the mothers can see sense in this WHO code."

She added: "I am not only speaking for the association but as a mother."

SOVIET RED CROSS DONATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Soviet Red Cross has sent 6,000 vaccines and 48 first aid kits to Chief Mukuni's area near Livingstone.

The offer is in response to an appeal for medicines by Chief Mukuni when two Soviet Red Cross leaders accompanied by Zambia Red Cross officials visited his area in January.

The Soviet Red Cross leaders were Dr Alexander Rechov who is vice-chairman of the organisation and Mr Stanislav Sylykov a senior officer with the National Societies section of the Soviet Red Cross. Zambia Red Cross secretary-general Mrs Faith Mwila led the Zambian delegation.

Southern Province Red Cross first aid instructor and executive secretary of the Livingstone branch Mr Cyrus Lyambai confirmed the arrival of medicines and said they were being administered to people.

The vaccines are for tetanus, whooping cough and diphtheria. Mr Lyambai said the Zambia Red Cross was grateful to its sister branch in the Soviet Union for the offer which he described as "very generous".

He said the vaccines were enough to cover not only Chief Mukuni's area but even many other rural places near Livingstone such as Simoonga, Senkobo and Sikaunzwe. They would treat about 12,000 people.

Since their date of expiry is next January, the Red Cross was working fast to ensure the vaccines were dispersed.

BUSINESSMEN, GOVERNMENT ASKED TO IMPLEMENT PMES RESOLUTIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

PRIME Minister Mundia has urged businessmen and the Government to immediately implement resolutions passed at the end of the first economic symposium in Ndola.

"I wish to urge the business community to immediately begin work on those recommendations that are particular to their sector. The Government on its part through the designated ministries and institutions should start work on those areas of the resolutions that apply to it," he said when officially closing the three-day symposium.

He directed that Zimco should monitor the progress and implementation of the resolutions in the larger parastatal sector.

He directed that as chairman of Zimco he should be informed about progress and

matters which could not wait for the board of directors to meet must be communicated to him directly.

"As for the private sector, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry through its various links directly or indirectly with the business community, should inform me of problems and developments."

He warned that the task before the delegates was enormous and the problems were many. Patience and a spirit of cohesion and consultation should be maintained.

"The business community should have nothing to fear from the Government and the doors of our ministries are open to receive you and to listen and if possible attend to your pleas there and then. As much as this is a people's Government, this is also a Government for

business and businessmen."

The Prime Minister pointed out however that the resolutions passed at the Ndola symposium would not be the only ones because the Government intended to hold three other symposia in the next few months.

It was possible that at these symposia new insights into the economic problems would be gained, necessitating additional recommendations and these new suggestions could not be dispensed with to counter the new economic realities.

Mr Mundia assured delegates that the Party and its Government was concerned at the alarming rate of crime in the country, especially in Lusaka and the Copperbelt.

The Government was constantly working out measures which with the help of the public should reduce the wave of crime.

WORK ON RECOMMENDATIONS NEEDED WITHOUT DELAY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister's Economic Symposium (PMES) which ended in Ndola last night was as exhilarating as it was an eye-opener because it can form a springboard towards solving Zambia's economic problems.

Certainly when the PMES recommendations are released today they will show that delegates, who included Government, parastatal and private sector chief executives or their representatives did not while away precious three days.

But if the agencies which are supposed to work on the recommendations sit on them, as what has happened on a many resolution before, then the time and money spent in Lowenthal Theatre was wasted.

Prime Minister Mundia, the initiator of the PMES, gave the green-light in his closing

speech that action must be taken both by the public and private sectors on respective recommendations requiring immediate attention.

That is the spirit and it is this spirit of seriousness not only of purpose but also of deed with which delegates deliberated, dissected and reached consensus conclusions on the many items brought before the symposium.

Mr Mundia and symposium chairman and Commerce and Industry Minister Remmy Chisupa set the tone on Wednesday when they invited participants to be "frank, candid, blunt and not to feel inhibited in any way" in their contributions.

The task was a momentous one: to recommend ways of getting the country out of the present economic rut.

The problems are known and admitted. Harping

upon them won't help; but how do we solve them was the question.

A number of organisations in commerce and industry and individual companies presented papers which were debated before the symposium divided into committees with specific topics to look into.

For example the committee on resources looked into the burning issue of foreign exchange in relation to imports, import substitution, export earnings and externalisation of profits and the investment climate committee was charged with examining taxation, development planning, prices and incomes and many other

facets of the economy.

After exhaustive debate the committees came up with suggestions; and we hope that the comprehensive recommendations will receive the attention they deserve.

If they do they will have gone a long way to removing many of the complaints we receive in readers' letters and from businessmen's seminars about Government red tape, lack of appreciation and concern, duplication and a myriad of others.

So as Mr Mundia prepares for the next symposium he should without delay put into motion machinery to work on the recommendations of "PMES Ndola."

CSO: 4700/32

PRIORITY ENTERPRISES TAX EXEMPTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane has exempted priority enterprises from paying tax for a period of five years under the Industrial Development Act 1977.

The exemption is published in Statutory Instrument No. 106 of 1981, released in the GAZETTE yesterday.

Mr Musokotwane gives the reprieve as part of incentives to priority enterprises, and these shall be exempt from the taxes payable under the Income Tax Act and Selective Employment Tax Act 1975.

The period would be extended as might be approved in respect of any particular priority enterprise or any class after consultation required by the Act.

The minister says the enterprise shall not be entitled to any other exemptions of whatever nature not specifically provided for in a written law.

Mr Musokotwane emphasises that where a priority enterprise incurred capital expenditure or losses during its relief period these shall be deemed to have been incurred after the end of the period.

CSO: 4700/32

ZFDS TO RESUME FLIGHTS FOLLOWING FUND ALLOCATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Flying Doctor Service is to resume its flights to rural areas which were suspended about ten days ago because of financial problems after a K147,000 allocation.

Announcing the allocation of the funds, acting permanent secretary for the Ministry of Health Mr Leo Chipowe regretted the delay in releasing the cash and attributed it to "late release of money by the Ministry of Finance to the Bank of Zambia".

Mr Chipowe said originally, the ZFDS was supposed to get K97,000 as its monthly allocation for September and that the amount was increased to K147,000 so that K50,000 would clear its deficit.

Mr Chipowe agreed that the K97,000 Government monthly subsidy was not enough to enable it to run

normally.

The ZFDS says it needs ~~K3.2~~ million to operate smoothly.

"It's true it needs about K3.2 million and this is the amount it sent to us as its estimates for this year although the amount was reduced to K1.1 million," said Mr Chipowe.

On the reduction of funds, he said it was not only the ZFDS which had its estimates cut, but all State subsidised institutions and this was because of the economic crisis the country was going through.

The ZFDS was "better off this year" because last year only K1 million was allocated to it.

"There is no institution in the country which has got what it requested. Each institution is trying to work within the available resources," he said.

CSO: 4700/32

SAUDI ROAD AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

SAUDI Arabia has agreed to finance several road construction projects in the Northern and Luapula Provinces, but Zambia must fund their feasibility studies.

This was announced by President Kaunda on Monday when he opened the second Party provincial meeting of the Luapula Province in Kawambwa.

He told the delegates to the conference that Saudi Arabia recently agreed to finance the construction of some road projects in the two provinces, but on the condition that Zambia pays for their feasibility studies.

The President said already the National Commission for Development Planning had raised K800,000 for studies to be carried out on the construction of the Mansa-Luwingu-Kasama road to meet the Saudi pre-condition for the release of funds.

A World Bank representative was in the country to carry out studies.

CSO: 4700/32

BOTSWANA ROAD LIME CONTRACT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

INDECO is determined to help a subsidiary company not to lose a contract because it expects the firm to earn some foreign exchange.

The contract involves the supply of road lime by Crushed Stone Sales to a subsidiary of Cogefar Limited in Botswana which is building a multi-million Kwacha EEC-sponsored road project to link Zambia and Botswana.

Cogefar's subsidiary in Gaborone needs about 15,000 tonnes of lime worth about K1.2 million to complete the road from Nata to Kazungula.

The company had ordered 1,800 of road lime out of which 163 tonnes have been supplied.

Cogefar branch manager in Zambia Mr Filippo Airoidi warned last week that unless Crushed Stone Sales promised a steady flow of the raw material his company which is transporting it to Botswana, would look for alternative sources in other countries.

Cogefar needs about 50 tonnes a day and Crushed Stone Sales has only been able to supply it with about ten tonnes a day.

Mr Airoidi feared that if the supply of road lime was erratic, his subsidiary in Botswana would not complete the project on schedule.

General manager of Crushed Stone Sales Colonel Aaron Lukobo had admitted that his company's production of road lime was below capacity because the plant was old.

Col Lukobo said the situation had worsened because of the high demand for lime, particularly by farmers who want it for treating soil.

But an Indeco spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday everything possible would be done to ensure a steady flow of lime to Botswana road project.

The spokesman said the price of lime had increased to K449.50 a tonne. Originally it was K42 a tonne.

He assured Cogefar that the order would be completed by November.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES TOBACCO PRODUCER PRICE INCREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government yesterday increased tobacco producer price by 45 per cent and announced new incentives intended to revamp the ailing industry.

A further producer price rise for the next season is to be announced next February, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila said.

He was speaking at the Virginia Tobacco Association of Zambia annual general meeting in Lusaka. The measures follow President Kaunda's directives last month to revive the industry.

The new price will be K2.40 a kilo instead of K1.65 for the 1980/81 season.

The Government would undertake a joint survey with the association to update the cost of produc-

tion figures between September and December.

"As a result the support price for 1982/83 season will be determined and announced in February 1982."

Tobacco growers would be entitled to a foreign exchange allowance of five per cent of gross earnings for tobacco produced in excess of 5,000 kg.

His ministry was recruiting qualified extension staff to improve tobacco production which was now 900 kg per hectare instead of the required 1,500 kg.

The new measures underscored the Party and its Government's commitment to the development of the tobacco industry.

Those who had left the industry should now return and re-invest into it. "It is also time for new entrants into the industry."

The Government's seriousness was a challenge both to his ministry and the tobacco farmers.

Mr Mwila said the Government took the action after his officials and the tobacco growers exchanged views and made recommendations to the Party and its

Government.

The Government's move was not confined to the commercial farmers but involved small-scale farmers as well.

"It is important that all those interested in the tobacco industry appreciate this concern by the Government."

"My ministry appeals to any organisation that wants to participate in tobacco production to ensure that not only does it open large-scale direct production, but takes positive steps and measures to ensure adequate participation by rural communities living in the neighbourhood."

Association chairman Mr Peter Green said his members were hopeful that those who abandoned tobacco farming would be persuaded to return "to the fold."

Tobacco industry to a developing country had many advantages because it was labour intensive.

Mr Green said the Government earned K28 million annually in excise duty from the tobacco industry.

NCCM PROBING MINE POLICE OFFICERS' PETITIONS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED Copper Mines Limited (NCCM) has instituted investigations into petitions by mine police officers at their Chingola and Rokana divisions to the Party and government alleging tribalism corruption and abuse of office.

Rokana mine police have joined their Chingola counterparts and have sent a petition to Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi asking for an investigation of their department for alleged tribal and corrupt practices.

Chingola mine police earlier sent their petition with similar allegations to Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia asking for an immediate investigation.

Commenting on the Rokana petition, NCCM spokesman Mr Indopu Kalaluka said: "The management initiated an investigation to establish the truth

and requested petitioners to assist the investigations by giving statements."

According to three officers who came to this paper's Khrwe office at the weekend, their reason for refusing to give statements to the management was that those implicated were alerted before the investigations commenced.

The three men, whose names are being withheld said it was useless for them to give statements because even the items the other officers allegedly stole have since been removed from their premises immediately copies of the petition were distributed to them.

They also charged that since their refusal to give statements to the management, 14 of them had so far been suspended indefinitely.

The three men pledged that they would not succumb to threats until justice was done.

CSO: 4700: 52

NAMBOARD TAKES MEASURES TO STORE EXPECTED BUMPER HARVEST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

NAMBOARD has taken contingency measures to store the expected bumper harvest, a board spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday.

He said the board had received 35 rubber silos from West Germany and 15 steel sheds from Australia.

Each silo was capable of storing 10,000 bags of maize.

The silos and steel sheds which will be used for grain storage purposes will be placed in rural areas where difficulties in the movement of maize before the rainy season are anticipated.

The steel sheds will be stationed at Mansa, Mumbwa, Chilikwela, Kalabo, Mulilima, Muyombe and Kasama where the maize intake is heavy.

The spokesman said five of the silos and two sheds which were portable had been offered to the Southern Province Cooperative and Marketing Union for use at strategic depots.

He said the silos and sheds were in addition to Namboard's permanent covered storage facilities and hard standings for the storage of maize.

The spokesman said the board had more than enough grain bags to meet any surplus maize but would not yield to some farmers' demands to buy some on credit.

He said the board had lost money in the past by giving farmers credits and Namboard did not want to repeat the mistake.

Mkushi farmers have sold more than 700,000 bags of maize to Namboard since the buying season started, district governor Mr Mbinga Kafunya reported yesterday.

He said deliveries were continuing adding that he expected K1 million worth of bags to be sold to Namboard by the end of the buying period.

Mr Kafunya reported that Namboard had for the first time bought more than 100 bags of sunflower from Luano Valley in Chief Chembe's area which had

been closed to commercial business since 1935.

Subsistence farmers there had started growing various crops such as cotton and sorghum on commercial basis which he said were doing well.

The Party and its Government was now determined to develop the area and the current construction of Masansa Mboroma road leading to the valley was a major step.

He hoped that once the road was completed, people would return to the valley.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila yesterday received 32 Japanese trucks worth about K1 million to boost the transportation of crops.

The handover ceremony at Lusaka's Mechanical Services Branch (MSB) was witnessed by Works and Supply Minister

Mr Haswell Mwale, Japanese embassy charge d'affaires
Mr Masayoshi Kusuda and
MSB director Mr Simon Mwamba.

Mr Mwale said the trucks were given at an appropriate time and described the Japanese government as a friend indeed. The lorries would go a long way in solving the problem of transporting maize.

He hoped the trucks would be used for other development programmes as well.

Mr Mwila said the lorries would be used to collect maize from remote areas to central points.

The vehicles would be lent to Namboard and marketing cooperative unions.

CSO: 4700/32

FINANCE COMPANY APPROVES BANANA PROJECT REVAMPING LOAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Sam Ngoma]

[Text]

THE Agricultural Finance Company has finally approved a loan to resuscitate the Mununshi banana scheme in Luapula Province, company sources have reported.

Managing director of the Rural Development Corporation Mr Hosea Ng'wane under which the AFC falls, confirmed in Lusaka yesterday that the loan was approved last week but declined to reveal the amount involved.

But sources close to the AFC said K200,000 was involved and little money would be spread over four phases. The first instalment of K150,000 would be released soon.

Initially the AFC had been directed by Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila to release K300,000 for revamping the banana scheme. The money was estimated to be the minimum needed for phase two of the project.

The AFC loan is expected to go a long way in reviving the Mununshi banana scheme whose poor operations sparked off a wrangle between the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development and Mwense Member of Parliament Mr Felix Kapapula.

Early this year Mr Mwila said he had directed the AFC to release K300,000 to the banana plantation to save it from collapse. It had been necessary to go to the AFC because his ministry had no funds.

Funds

Mr Mwila said his ministry had found it difficult to secure funds for the banana scheme because it had not been included in its budget.

But in April Mr Kapapula wondered when the money promised for the banana scheme would be released by the AFC and the Ministry of Finance.

In an interview with the Times of Zambia in Ndola he said: "I am going back to my constituency a very sad man because I don't know what to tell the people when they ask about the promised money."

He blamed the collapse of the banana scheme on lack of commitment by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

Because the ministry had not provided the money needed for the scheme, "even the remaining banana trees which grew naturally have been destroyed by fire because they have been abandoned."

The scheme had virtually died despite promises by the Party and its Government to revamp it, he said.

The Ministry of Finance had promised to release K40,000 before the end of June for the project. A ministry spokesman later explained that the money had not been released because the request from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development arrived late.

In July Prime Minister Mundia announced during an address to workers at Mununshi that the Party and its

Government had granted K240.000 to the scheme for its operations.

He said the Party grant was a challenge to workers and managers to ensure that the money was not wasted.

"Workers should ensure that they work hard so that the scheme is a success. The field cannot make itself a success but the workers should do that".

He directed the scheme management to buy transport to take bananas to the Copperbelt once the project became self-sustaining.

And Member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Rural Development Sub-Committee Mr Kapasa Makasa dispelled rumours that the Party intended to abandon the scheme. He said if this was done the country would import K600.000 worth of bananas every year.

CSO: 4700/32

MUGABE'S ECONOMIC POLICY SPEECH IN LUSAKA REVIEWED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Tonderai Makoni: "Private Enterprise Narrows Income Gaps"]

[Text]

The Prime Minister made one of his best economic policy speeches when he opened the Lusaka Agricultural and Commercial Show in July. There he remarked: "We in Africa have tended to think that socialism meant only the distribution and redistribution of wealth... We cannot distribute if we have nothing to distribute... There is no distribution without production."

The income, property and amenities gap between the rich and the poor must indeed be narrowed. However, this difference may be a manifestation of other physical and intangible disparities. If the rich be wealthy because they worked harder or combined their productive resources more effectively than the poor given the same means, then the work effort and factor combination gaps need removing.

INDIVIDUALIST

It is my considered opinion that the failure of less-developed countries to achieve more even income and wealth distribution, despite rapid national income growth, was less the result of the individualist nature of production. Inequality was due more to the fact that high-output modern productive units were not numerous enough nor adequately widespread in terms of economic activities and employment generation. Secondly,

the use of productivity-raising modern agricultural methods was not that common. Thirdly, there was much extravagance and corruption among the ruling groups which used political power to buttress their economic interest. The ability of the majority of people to influence policy through political and economic weight was limited in the face of repressive and economically incompetent military dictatorships or one party misrule.

INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

The speech would have been an even more historic statement of economic policy had it gone further to identify the key objective and instrument of hard-headed economics. Such a key can be found in the truth-claim: "Seek ye first the investment and employment kingdom and everything else shall be added unto you."

The dynamics of rapid economic development are sustained in the priorities of capital and labour formation. From such formation emanates increased consumption, savings, investment and output. It provides opportunity for productivity-raising technological innovations, managerial expertise, tax-revenue augmentation, poverty reductions and compressed income inequality.

The Prime Minister went on to state: "He who does not work,

neither shall he eat." This maxim calls for giving precedence to solving the unemployment and underemployment problem.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Given that the net addition to the labour force in 1980 was 80 000, and that only 27 000 persons found jobs, this means 53 000 (over 66%) failed to obtain employment.

Were the net addition to remain constant over the three-year plan period, it is likely that at least 240 000 persons would scramble for jobs. If only 33,7% of work-hunters succeeded in this effort, 159 000 would be unemployed or forced into the under-employed and low productivity rural sector. This would be a waste of human resources, potential production and income. And were each of these souls to receive \$150 unemployment benefits per month, the government would be compelled to spend roughly \$1 296 million, that is 40% of the 1980 gross domestic income, for the upkeep of such people.

There are short-term and basic factors militating against quick expansion in employment and income. Short-run ingredients are: transport bottlenecks, shortages of skilled labour and foreign exchange, low levels of foreign-cum-domestic private investment and the price-increasing domestic-demand boom in the face of

"Seek ye first the investment and employment kingdom and everything else shall be added unto you."

limited home and foreign supplies.

Transport bottlenecks consist of insufficiency of railway engines, rolling stock and artisans to keep the railway industry in good working order. In addition to this problem is the limited access to the sea. The Mocambiquean civil war makes transportation through that country hazardous, and the politically motivated South African restriction on our use of their outlets which is engendered by our neurotic daily political attacks on that State.

Foreign-exchange shortages can be improved through the systematic creation of export-oriented enterprises, the encouragement of direct foreign investment and the development of Zimbabwean-owned and based multinationals to invest in foreign lands and repatriate profits to this country.

Closing the skilled-labour short-comings and dampening furious domestic demand are more readily within our grasp.

BASIC SOURCES

Among the basic sources of slowed growth in income and employment are: capital-intensive techniques of production; lack of more positive government backing for private investment and the low level of state participation in direct production; the dampening of capital formation initiatives resulting from the ideological onslaught against that sector and the advocacy of high minimum wages.

Whereas under the current budget \$20 million has been set aside for the State to buy into strategic private enterprises, the sequence to this decision is an alteration in ratios of ownership of the same cake. Yet were such funds to be utilised in establishing totally new firms, the national cake would automatically enlarge, and so would state holding. It is in fact possible to harness multinationals and indeed private home

producers, to become instruments in satisfying national economic objectives with little or without government shareholding in such agents. The UDI experience proves this truth.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

There is a concrete case for direct foreign investment as even the isolationist Chinese Marxists have recently discovered.

Profits repatriated by multinationals and disadvantages arising from overpricing of imports are outbalanced by their presence in a developing country. Their profits in the country of location are taxed by over 50% in the instance of Zimbabwe. They employ local people, so provide more jobs and generate income for the local economy, pay rates and rent to municipalities, buy local materials, electricity and sewerage services, introduce new commodities and methods of production. They apply better techniques of management and industrial organisation, employ high-productivity technologies. Their dedication to making profits make them the foremost innovators and inventors of production and organisational methods. They incorporate for production the best technological and managerial talents. They are non-racist in their employment policies. They are international.

For those with eyes to see and who are dedicated to productive efficiency, the multinationals are an inspiration on how to become economically successful and effective. Where they do not succeed, the government of the country concerned does not pay for the costs of such failure.

Nobody contests the requirement that all employees must work under good conditions and receive just rewards. Given minimum wage legislation, it is not always clear that the objectives of more jobs propagation and reduced income differences

between the city and the countryside, the working person and the unemployed can be simultaneously satisfied. In 1980 for example, the 1 010 000 wage earners, that is 13,5% of the total population, absorbed 57,8% of the \$3 252 million gross domestic product at market prices.

WAGE LEGISLATION

On the negative side, minimum wage laws unaccompanied by corresponding increases in productivity may be inflationary, regardless of whether or not capitalists were willing to incur substantive cuts in profits. In the Zimbabwean context, forces which operate against cost reductions and profit augmentations are: workers' demand for better pay, amenities and working conditions, shorter work hours and employer contributions to employee pension schemes; quite appropriately, the state requirements are that employers provide training and training facilities to improve the skill of their employees; the state demands that the capitalists invest more and engage more workers, expand exports to improve national foreign-exchange earnings and supply more revenue to the exchequer.

High production costs may bankrupt some employers, resulting in unemployment for those with jobs. And as the wage bill grows, owners of means of production are likely to shade off part of the work force, as they adopt more capital-intensive production techniques. This means the number of employed declines or remains static. Individuals entering the job market for the first time may fail to obtain work. There remains the grave danger that fewer and fewer people would be engaged at extremely high rates of pay. The majority of the potential labour force become unemployed and unemployable.

Inordinate wage hoisting has two by-products inimical to the policy of rural development.

equitable income and employment distribution. Firstly, as wages shoot up more and more people from the countryside are likely to rush to urban centres to hunt for jobs, regardless of how long it takes to find an occupation.

The population shift to urban areas has its social and economic costs, in the sense that those who would otherwise be working in the countryside become idle. Food production may drop. Inadequate domestic supplies might dictate importations and loss of scarce foreign exchange. The consequences of such a scenario are exacerbated social and income difference between the employed and the workless, the urban and rural residents.

BATTLE FOR PRODUCTION

During the same Lusaka speech, Mr Mugabe went on to announce that the battle for production was on with a vengeance. In Zimbabwe, the output war has in fact been declared in the rural areas, as evidenced by the 1981 record harvests. The government has encouraged high production among a people who are already self-motivated. There the peasants work on their own fields at their own pace and time; use their own tools; harvest their own crops and livestock and are answerable to their individual selves.

The urban and mining sectors have yet to join the war against scarcity with any singular vigour, owing to bad labour relations, demands for higher wages and vocal ministerial sentiments against the so-called exploitative capitalism.

The primary resolution of the vexed question of inequality in

income, wealth and social status is expansion in output - raising investment and employment.

To increase the volume of output-cum-productivity, productive arrangements must be such that they release energies of people with different outlooks on the issue of wealth creation. I argue, for a scientific mixture of productive systems to maximise social and individual economic and political freedoms. I do so out of recognising the stark fact that there is no everlasting monolithic social system capable of resolving alone, the conditions facing man.

In tune with preceding observations, I propose five productive systems, namely: private, trade union, co-operative, municipal, and governmental. There indeed would be room for enterprising political parties to own and run productive plants. This means the ownership of means of production by these various entities to optimise social and economic returns.

It is the expectation that there would be competition among different modes of production in respect of: investment and employment generation; output augmentation and surplus secretion; better labour relations, technological and managerial efficiency - letting whatever succeed, become the dominant productive organ through the process of uninhibited social selection.

LONG-TERM PROGRESS

Long-term economic progress for Zimbabwe will rest upon broadening and deepening the individual base in terms of technical sophistication, productive units, locational decentralisation and employment propagation.

Priority for rural development should be seen as an indispensable stop-gap solution for two reasons. First, as the population grows, the amount of fixed land available per family dwindles. Under a situation of no improvements in producing methods, some people would need alternative sources of livelihood. Secondly, as the rural population adopt better techniques of farming and raise productivity, logic indicates that fewer farmers would be wanted to feed the same or growing population. This is because the demand for agricultural produce is less elastic compared to that for industrial goods.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

In either event, surplus rural populations would require alternative sources of subsistence other than receiving uncertain handouts. Substitute work was most likely to be found in urban-based industrial and commercial enterprise. Hence the strong case for a commission of inquiry into the manufacturing sector to lay down foundations for long-run economic development and structural transformation.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

A solid base for industrial revolution to make Zimbabwe the prime African international manufacturing power, must necessarily be laid for launching during the second development plan.

We have a population with versatile skills who are dedicated to work, as the mid-UDI period economic miracle demonstrates. The energy of our womenfolk manifests itself in the extent of tillage in cities, on farms and the countryside.

It is self evident that no government can unscramble an economic sector central to the propagation of income and employment. On the strength of this fact, our national capitalists are enjoined to proclaim too, the war of capital and labour formation--to invest and be damned. Let our economy bloom and not blow. Let it go.

CSO: 4700/44

PENSION FUNDS REQUIRED TO INVEST IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

All self-administered pension, provident funds and life insurance companies in Zimbabwe are now required to invest at least 50% of their assets and net accrued income from contributions and premiums each year in Government prescribed securities.

This 50% minimum to be invested in Government, local government or parastatal securities is an increase of 15% over the previous mandatory figure of 35% which these financial institutions were required to invest in prescribed securities under the Pension and Provident Funds Act of 1976 which was introduced by the former Rhodesian Front government. Prior to that date they could invest their funds as they wished.

These new requirements put Zimbabwe in line with South Africa, where financial institutions must invest about 52% of their holdings in Government prescribed securities. As far as is known, no other countries in Africa or the Western world enforce such requirements.

All pension and provident funds in Zimbabwe were notified of the new investment regulations in a letter dated July 13 from the Registrar of Pension and Provident Funds, a department of the Ministry of Finance. It requested them to increase their holdings to 50% in "certain prescribed securities", and said this would also apply to all life insurance companies.

The Registrar said the change could be brought about by legislation or could be dealt with "informally" as had been requested by the Zimbabwe Association of Pension funds after consultation.

He was prepared to act on an informal basis "on the understanding that if funds do not meet the requirements described in this letter legislation will be introduced."

In addition to the immediate requirement that from now on 50% of funds' annual accrual be invested in prescribed securities, the Registrar said there would be a "backlog" in many cases.

This is understood to be the case with some financial institutions which have not hitherto invested a major portion of their holdings in Government securities. They are now faced with making up their Government holdings to a total of at least 50% within two years.

The letter said: "I require pension funds to make up such amount as soon as possible, but in any event by not later than June 30, 1983 provided that at least one-half of the amount is made up by June 30, 1982. Only in exceptional instances will I be prepared to approve a longer period; and if any fund considers this may be needed it should submit a fully detailed and substantiated case to me by not later than September 30, 1981."

INTEREST RATES

The Registrar said it would be appreciated that the need for loan funds by the public sector was high at present to ensure that the major priorities for infrastructural development were financed in a non-inflationary manner.

"All citizens must make a contribution to this end if economic and human growth prospects are to be realised, and this can in part be achieved through the machinery of pension funds and life funds to which so many of our citizens contribute."

The Registrar said he wished to assure funds that this matter had no connection with the interest rates set for public sector securities. "Those are subject to altogether different influences and considerations."

He looked forward to full co-operation in this matter and requested that the institutions placed the additional prescribed securities requirement in "medium to long term rather than short term investments."

Commenting on these new requirements, property developers believe that from now on there is likely to be even less finance generally available in the commercial and industrial sectors for building investment development in Zimbabwe. Recently building societies were also required to invest a greater proportion of their funds

in Government approved securities, so reducing the amount of finance available for mortgage loans.

"It will certainly have a deflating effect on new building investments," said a well-known Salisbury estate agent this week. "This will considerably reduce the already limited finance available through financial institutions for discretionary building investments."

Mr Ted Moss, chairman of the Life Offices Association of Zimbabwe, said most established life insurance companies were well invested in approved Government securities. The new requirement would not drastically affect them. They would merely increase their investments to the mandatory 50% in Government securities, preferably long-term stock.

But there could be problems for some life insurance companies which had ceased active business in Zimbabwe and were merely servicing existing policyholders.

LOWER INCOME

"They may have a large selection of investments not in prescribed Government securities and only a diminishing income. So they will have to find the funds to comply with this Government request," he said.

"However, for most, it is just channelling investments into certain areas and so will not affect policyholders - always provided that realistic interest yields are

forthcoming from such approved securities."

Mr K J McGreal, chairman of the Zimbabwe Association of Pension Funds, said that no one welcomed a restriction being placed on his investment policy. But the reasons behind the new provision for investing in prescribed securities was "understandable" in present circumstances.

"The ZAPF accepts this position and is encouraged by the Government's concurrent statement that the fixing of interest rates for public sector securities would not be influenced by the fact that it had a 'captive market' of 50% of pension fund assets which, at present, probably amount to over \$900 million."

He said that, overall, the funds probably hold up to 45% already in prescribed securities. But some funds would be under that figure and would need the full two years to catch up.

Mr McGreal added: "In our economy it would be unlikely that funds could prudently manage their investments without a sizeable amount in the public sector, in any event. Whether a 35% or a 50% prescription affects their responsibility to obtain the highest yield from their assets commensurate with the security of those assets will depend on a number of factors, not least among which will be the extent of inflation - and the responsibility for controlling that is squarely on the shoulders of all governments."

ZIMBANK VIEWS NEXT YEAR AS CRUCIAL TEST

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

The next year will likely provide a major test of the Government's economic management, says the latest economic review released by the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation.

The taxable capacity of the economy is nearing its limits, and the growth in public sector spending cannot continue at current rates if the budget deficit is to be contained and Government financing used for development rather than financing current consumption adds the review.

An appropriate balance had to be struck between the needs of current consumption and investment for future welfare, and greater output was needed to keep in line with population growth needs.

In the manufacturing sector the volume index rose by 13% during the first five months of 1981 compared with the same period last year.

The production of foodstuff increased by 11%; non-metallic mineral products by 15.5%; textiles by 23.4%; transport equipment and workshops by 23.8%; chemical and petroleum products by 25.4%; wood and furniture by 26% and clothing and footwear by 50%. However, the output of drink and tobacco dropped by 1.7% while metals only increased by 3.1%.

Agricultural sales of crops and livestock were valued at \$39 million during the first quarter of

1981, a drop of 12.3% compared with 1980. However, the Zimbabank review says this figure is misleading. Heavy rains have delayed crop drying, and transport bottle-necks have held back depot deliveries. Earnings from tobacco could exceed \$50 million provided a monthly delivery of 8 000 tonnes to ports can be maintained. But sugar was not faring as well and around 85 000 tonnes have been stockpiled due to lack of transport.

The mining sector was the sick man of the economy during the first few months of this year and both the value and volume of production declined by 10% and 7% respectively.

Value has been affected by lower world market prices, but volume drops reflected the failure of the industry to overcome its skilled manpower shortages and the inability of the railways to move larger tonnages to ports.

It appeared as though the world economy would not recover sufficiently for about a year, but the full development of the country's mining potential would ultimately depend on creating a favourable investment climate. This was being hampered by Government's withdrawal of the capital expenditure and redemption allowances and the proposed mineral marketing agency to be set up by the authorities.

Construction output, which increased tremendously in 1980 was

dropping this year. Full details of developments during the first five months of the year were not yet available, but the value of new building plans passed fell by 4.3%.

Higher interest and building costs, continuing skills loss and harder to obtain mortgage bonds would probably restrain private building starts. So would rent control. Construction activity would largely depend on Government spending, which would probably depend on the speed with which the ZIMCORD programme was translated into reality.

The retail trade was continuing to expand at full speed, and during the first quarter of the year the trade index rose by 46.9% over the same period the previous year. According to the review the volume of trade could easily have been 35% greater still!

Government was trying to control consumption growth through increases in sales and petrol taxes, but its chances of success were "unpromising", said the review.

Government expenditure would increase by 37% in fiscal 1981-82, and minimum wages would rise again before the end of the year.

Meanwhile, inflation was continuing unabated and the consumer price index for higher and lower income earners had risen by 12.6% and 10.9% respectively during the first six months of the year.

GUIDE TO MINIMUM WAGES PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 81 p 9

[Text]

IF you are a labourer or a light or heavy vehicle driver looking for a job, Air Zimbabwe offers the best wages across the board for all three jobs.

According to a list of statutory minimum wages for labourers and drivers published by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Air Zimbabwe is by far the most generous employer with labourers earning a minimum of \$176 a month, and light and heavy vehicle drivers taking home \$311 at the end of the month.

The next best employer is Dunlop, which pays labourers a minimum wage of \$117 per month and its light and heavy vehicle drivers \$127 and \$172 respectively.

The milling industry paid its labourers \$108 a month and its drivers \$135 and \$151.

The Cold Storage Commission also made the top six, paying its labourers \$104 and its light and heavy vehicle drivers \$159 and \$201.

Next came the paper manufacturers with \$103 and \$129 and \$147. The Breweries (of European beer) and the Grain Marketing Board were tied for sixth place paying their labourers \$100 a month. But the breweries paid light and heavy vehicle drivers \$222 and \$270 a month respectively, while the GMB paid a flat \$162.

Thirty five of the fifty eight companies or industries surveyed paid a wage equivalent to, or a few dollars more than the statutory minimum wage of \$85. Sixteen companies paid between \$90 and \$100 a month.

The work week generally ranged between 45 and 48

hours, but one company, Lion Match had a 42-hour week and Dunlop was very close behind with 42½ hours.

Other companies, including Air Zimbabwe, the Cotton Marketing Board, the Grain Marketing Board and companies in the general engineering and petrol and oil industries had a 44-hour week.

Many of the industries surveyed had recently renegotiated their agreements which had not yet been published, but which undoubtedly increased wages in most cases. These included C.A.P corporation, the cigarette and tobacco industry, the Cotton Marketing Board, the distilling industry, the Electricity Supply Commission, furniture manufacturers and holloware and glass and glassware manufacturers.

SOUTH AFRICA ACCUSED OF EXERTING ECONOMIC PRESSURE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Gareth Willard]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA is applying economic pressure on Zimbabwe to try to make her retract her policy on Namibia and apartheid, the

Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said here yesterday.

At a Press conference Mr Mugabe said the Pretoria regime had never welcomed Zimbabwe's independence and had been highly reluctant to withdraw its forces. "They saw themselves able to destabilise Zimbabwe."

Zimbabwe had obviously to look after itself and that meant moving its goods through Mozambique, but it would take time. Zimbabwe's petrol came through Mozambique while diesel came through South Africa.

There was nothing Zimbabwe could do to force South Africa to obey its terms when it was agreed trade links would continue.

Answering other questions Mr Mugabe said

land was the most urgent problem facing Zimbabwe, although it was not the hardest. There was plenty of land available and funds had been allocated to buy some which was unused.

He predicted it would take two or three years before the resettlement programme was complete.

Asked about Zimbabwe's relations with socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and China, Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe was friends with both but would not align itself to either in any dispute they had with each other.

"In respect of the past we have had more assistance from China while the Soviet Union assisted ZAPU exclusively. After our election victory we were keen to develop relations with the Soviet Union and they have now established a diplomatic mission in Salisbury."

Later, at a banquet in his honour, Mr Mugabe said South African-trained Zimbabwean dissidents had already infiltrated into Zimbabwe and were responsible for a number of acts of sabotage.

He said Zimbabwe's goal of a non-racial and democratic society was not shared by South Africa and that country's "racist ruling clique was blinded by racial bigotry and material greed".

Torture, murder and incarceration were used internally while aggressions and subversion were directed at neighbours.

In Namibia the South African force illegally occupying the territory were daily committing murder, some countries were giving South Africa comfort and respectability by seeking to amend United Nations' resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

Package

Africa demanded the complete implementation of 435 as a package and Mr Mugabe hoped Finland would back the call.

The non-aligned and neutral countries had to continue appealing to the big powers to end the arms race and stop wasting vast resources on weapons of destruction when so many millions were dying of hunger and disease.

They also had to speak out against big powers threatening the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of small countries in Latin America, the Middle East and South-East Asia, among other regions.

The widening gap between North and South also needed to be solved and Mr Mugabe urged Finland to use her influence to establish a new economic order.

MANYIKA SLAMS 'SUBVERSION OF STATE'S PROJECTS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika, yesterday lashed out at the UANC and the Patriotic Front, accusing them of subverting the Government's development programmes in Mashonaland West.

In an interview at the Bumi Hills, Mr Manyika angrily said he was surprised by the actions of some officials of these parties at a time when the Government was doing its best to make reconciliation work.

"I have evidence that these people are bent on upsetting the Government's development efforts by making speeches against it.

"We will, from now on, be keeping a close watch on those who are involved in these dangerous activities."

Mr Manyika, who is on an extensive tour of Mashonaland West, is expected to address a series of rallies in the area — starting today.

He issued a warning that the Government would take action "against these defeated leaders".

"They must stop this behaviour against the Government immediately. We accept constructive criticism and ideas, but when people try to subvert us as a government we have a duty and will act," he declared.

He made a vow that

the Government would not hesitate to use its whip on people who want "to spoil things and cause chaos in the country for their own selfish ends".

He saw no reason why some of the people, especially the PF, should engage themselves in such manoeuvres while they were part of the Government.

"They are in the national Government and have a duty to serve the nation and develop our people just as we in ZANU (PF) are.

"We believe in reconciliation and we are trying very hard to make it work and it is surprising to see some prominent members of the PF — some of whom are in the Cabinet — to be doing the opposite."

He said both PF and UANC officials visited Mashonaland West and preached anti-Government propaganda — a thing "which is deplorable".

On the question of a one-party state, Mr Manyika made it clear that it was the people's wish that there should be a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

The minister slated tribalism and warned the leaders that practiced it that the Government took a very serious view of "people who want to divide the nation on tribal lines. This is totally unacceptable to us," he said.

NEED TO IMPORT WHEAT REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Sep 81 p 11

[Text]

Zimbabwe will have to import wheat in 1982 to meet local requirements, according to the recently released 1981/82 wheat situation and outlook report compiled by the Agricultural Marketing Authority.

The report said that, in spite of some confidence returning to the industry and an increase in wheat planting, current price levels will have to be maintained and existing irrigation facilities expanded if self sufficiency in this crop is ever to be achieved.

The pre-planting price for wheat in 1980/81 was fixed at \$130 a tonne, a \$15 a tonne increase on the previous year. In real terms, however, the increase was less than 2% and the area planted to wheat declined by 4%.

GOVERNMENT

Local sales that year came to 205 000 tonnes, an increase of 21% over 1979/80. Thus the degree of self sufficiency dropped 79% from 94% the year before. In order to encourage producers, the Government announced a final producer

price that year of \$135 a tonne and, prior to this, set a pre-planting price of \$155 a tonne. Stock levels at the end of 1980/81 were so low, however, that it was apparent that wheat would have to be imported before the 1981/82 crop was harvested.

In an attempt to avert an even more serious situation arising in 1982/83, the Government set a prescribed price of \$165 a tonne and a bonus of \$25 a tonne for deliveries in excess of those made in 1980/81.

The bonus, in effect, provides a price of \$190 a tonne for farmers expanding their wheat production. It also means an increase, in real terms, of 22,8% on the final producer price paid last year. Production in 1981/82 is anticipated to amount to 172 000 tonnes and consumption to 220 000 tonnes. As a result, the degree of self sufficiency will decline further to 77%.

Local demand has been increasing for some time, with 1980/81 sales reaching a record 205 400 tonnes, an increase of 21% over the

previous year. In the current marketing year the Grain Marketing Board expects to sell 220 000 tonnes, a 7% increase and 50 000 tonnes above estimated production. Closing stocks for 1981/82 are expected to come to 93 000 tonnes, 66 500 tonnes of which will consist of US aid wheat.

This year there are some 40 000 hectares planted to wheat. Using an average yield of 4,3 tonnes per hectare and assuming a 10% a year increase in consumption, the AMA estimates that a further 15 000 hectares of irrigated land will be required in 1982/83 if the country is to even approach self sufficiency.

Zimbabwe's present milling capacity, which was once thought might be a

constraint on local consumption, is in the region of 240 000 tonnes a year, with a further 50 000 tonne capacity to become available in 1982. If local consumption continues to increase at 10% a year, this capacity should meet requirements until 1985.

The easing of international wheat prices has been evident since the beginning of 1981. This is clearly illustrated by the fact that the cost of landing wheat in Zimbabwe during the last months on 1980 was about \$230 a tonne, while the cost in August this year was: US gulf coast f.o.r. Salisbury via Beira, Z\$185 pre tonne; via Maputo, Z\$193 per tonne; and via Durban, Z\$204 per tonne.

CSO: 4700/44

MINING INDUSTRY POTENTIAL, PROBLEMS HIGHLIGHTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 pp 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18

[Selected articles from "Mining Survey" feature compiled by Andrew Whaley]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE has all the raw materials for the manufacture of stainless steel and machine equipment but it lacks the technology, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said in an interview last week on his return from a three-week tour of Bulgaria, Austria, Canada and the United States.

The minister said: "The important thing I learned was that countries like Austria, which is making stainless steel and various pieces of equipment we need in this country, does not have the necessary raw materials."

He said Austria imports almost all the necessary raw materials such as ferrochrome, nickel and coke which Zimbabwe already has.

The minister said he had been generally impressed with all four countries.

In Bulgaria he had asked for aid from Bulgarian geologists to help in Zimbabwe with mapping and survey work.

He said he had also been impressed by the metallurgical works and copper mines (one of which produces 900 000 tonnes of ore daily — almost a year's production in Zimbabwe).

Mr Nyagumbo said that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) had also expressed an interest in helping train mining engineers, metallurgists, geologists and electricians in Canada provided they were given pocket money to keep them there.

Austria had also offered training.

While in the United States, Mr Nyagumbo visited the Mobil plant where he saw methanol and gasoline being produced from coal.

He has asked for estimates from Mobil of the cost of producing one barrel of gasoline from coal in comparison to the oil-producing countries' cost of \$35 a barrel.

Mr Nyagumbo said that while Zimbabwe had the reserves of coal, what was needed was "large capital investment into the installation of these plants".

"Mobil in New Zealand produce 3 000 barrels a day which would be a significant amount in our situation," he said.

An oil-from-coal venture would also create employment opportunities and the possibility of developing secondary industries of tar, benzene and other chemical products.

"The Government is very interested in an alternative to imports," he said.

At Niranda in Canada, Mr Nyagumbo said he had been very impressed with training techniques. And in Canada, Austria and Bulgaria, he was impressed by worker-management relations.

"In Bulgaria," he said, "everyone regards each other as equals although they work in different categories."

Meetings were held every third day to discuss general problems and problems of production, he said. In Austria, workers could air their grievances and suggest methods of production. These were

incentives to production.

In Canada, supervisors met their gangs every week to discuss operations before consulting management.

"This sort of liaison could go a long way to sort out problems in Zimbabwe and would improve production."

Mr Nyagumbo urged trade unions and management to co-operate, especially in the field of training.

"I regard this as absolutely vital because it increases understanding between labour and management and also improves the production rate," he said.

Better Deal Sought for Zimbabwe's Mineworkers

THE Associated Mineworkers of Zimbabwe Union, now launching a massive recruitment campaign, has also demanded drastic changes in industrial conciliation laws.

Mr Jeffrey Mutandare, president of the union which was reconstituted in May, expressed grave dissatisfaction with mineworkers' conditions, and particularly with worker promotion and grading and the way disputes were handled.

"There are certain aspects of the Industrial Conciliation Act which we are unhappy about," he said.

The built-in safety valves, or cooling-off periods, stipulated in the Act as general procedure after a working dispute, did "nothing but create steam".

"An urgent complaint which needs some correction — you follow the Industrial Conciliation Act and you end up having a wildcat strike," he said.

Mr Jim Roberts, national organising secretary of the union, added that the present "long-winded" way of handling disputes should be replaced by a Ministry of Labour board made up of independent people who

could intervene quickly in disputes.

By the time a complaint had gone to local management, been declared a dispute, taken in front of the National Council, then the Ministry of Labour who appointed a mediator to try and "reconcile the two warring parties", people at the mines were at fever pitch.

He said that these procedures had been designed to make strikes illegal.

Another major point that emerged during the interview was the union leadership's complete abhorrence of the system of job classification.

"There is lack of mobility on a job. There are ceilings. We believe that if a man has capability to move up, he must move up," Mr Mutandare said.

He rejected the present grading of 68 percent of the mineworking force in the A grade, and called for a total overhaul of job classification.

There were now another 29 percent of workers in the B Grade (semi-skilled) and some 2 to 3 percent in the C band of skilled workers, he said. Labourers could only go as far as B3, the

highest category before the C band skilled workers.

"I make no bones about it. As far as I am concerned, there is no A1 (the lowest grade of unskilled worker) who goes underground."

"It will be interesting to see the results of the manpower survey," he added.

"If the majority are A1 employees, then they (employers) are going to the bank laughing. We are not going to be taken for a ride."

"These people (the employers) have traditionally regarded the African as a pool of cheap unskilled labour, and they are put there like machines."

Many of them had been regarded as incapable of making decisions. "But if you cannot tell him how to do it, how can he do it?"

Mr Roberts objected to the traditional employer mentality which persisted in outdated job classifications. But, he admonished: "We know what people in other countries do, and we can reconcile standard prices in those countries with standard prices here."

"The people who are in competition with us have

to operate under far more stringent conditions than we have in this particular country," he said.

Mr Mutandare, who regards the mineworkers' union as the most efficient and democratic in Zimbabwe, was adamant that the new union would emerge with great authority and a thorough awareness of trade union principles and ideals, which employer attitudes had previously been oblivious of.

He said that discrepancies existed in grading between Zimbabwe and overseas countries. "Lashing is the same in London as it is in Fort Victoria."

Asked if this meant that workers should be paid the same salary scales, Mr Mutandare countered: "It is not a question of wages I am worried about." He was simply concerned, with correct categorisation.

The question of decision-making — as a pointer to grading under the Paterson job evaluation system — also came under fire from the union leadership.

Said Mr Roberts: "We contend that a man's employment is not just determined by decisions. He may not be called upon to make many decisions, but

what decisions he does make are very important."

He cited the example of the hoist driver, subject of a recent dispute, who might be required to make many decisions in the space of a few minutes to make his machine operate safely and efficiently.

Mining companies were further not paying an allowance for working under abnormal conditions, as laid down by the Paterson formula, Mr Roberts said.

Mr Mutandare said employers "have to make up their minds whether they want the Paterson system or not, because it is no use having a system which they are not going to adapt themselves".

Lashers, he said, were supposed to be paid exertion pay under the Paterson system which they were not receiving.

"They need a high protein diet which they cannot buy," added Mr Roberts. "So what is hap-

pening is that these guys are being sentenced to a slow death."

On the question of housing and living conditions, the mineworkers' union were equally dissatisfied.

Mr Mutandare lashed out at some employer attitudes which insisted that the indigenous African had been "afraid" to go down the mines in the past.

"That is a downright lie," he said. Wages and living conditions had not been attractive to the local worker. Instead the Labour Commission had set up recruiting offices elsewhere to employ migrant labour on casual contracts.

"Food and accommodation were the arguments used by employers," Mr Roberts said. "Accommodation was unliveable and fights over the food were unceasing."

The workers had battled to get the mining industry on a par with other in-

dustries, he said.

"Housing in the majority of mines is of very poor quality, and in certain cases workers are packed like sardines," Mr Mutandare said.

"We appreciate that they are now building houses but most of the workers live under appalling conditions."

Mr Roberts added: "The majority of people, for housing purposes, are classified as single regardless of whether they are married or not."

This situation had led to squatter camps developing around some of the mines, said Mr Mutandare, as wives and families moved near their husbands.

Mr Mutandare said he, on behalf of his union members, was behind moves to accelerate training in all spheres for the mining work force. His union was also encouraging adult literacy courses so that workers could reach the minimum education requirement.

Union Aims for 35,000 Members Before Next Year

A MASSIVE recruitment drive with a target of 35 000 members before 1982 has been launched by the Associated Mineworkers of Zimbabwe Union, Mr Jeffrey Mutandare, president of the union, disclosed in an interview.

Mr Mutandare said his union, of which he became the first black president in May, was also aiming to follow Government policy of a unified worker front.

A merger between his union and the Mining Officials' Association would be announced towards the end of this year.

But, he stressed, there would have to be a cut-off point in the merged union which excluded management officials in the Mining Officials' Association.

The new union would also form a directorate of workers' education to inform rank-and-file work-

ers of the role and importance of trade unionism.

"It is of vital importance that we have this, which will focus on training at grassroots level in trade unionism."

The directorate, which is already in its infant stages, has nine area organisers who deal regionally with the education programme.

The trade union would also highlight aspects of production, "bearing in mind that mining is generally accepted as one of the most dangerous of peace-time occupations".

As a result of this, Mr Mutandare said, the union would be able to demand higher wages coupled with higher productivity.

The membership drive would provide some of the backing for the education programme.

He stressed it was in the workers' own interests

to join the union because they received insurance and benefits not available to non-members.

Mr Mutandare said he was, however, a little unhappy with the present system of all workers benefiting from the union members' paid-up subscription.

"We spend a lot of money over negotiations, getting legal advice, job evaluation, and this is paid for by the members," he said.

"The terms and conditions all workers enjoy are negotiated by a trade union and it is incumbent upon people who are not members to become members, because when we have wages and conditions improved, they all benefit."

The recruitment drive was aimed at increasing membership to about 70 percent of the labour force, he said. "Then we

will be able to demand a closed shop.

"Our members are not happy that the non-members should be getting the conditions they have not paid a cent for."

What would happen to people who did not join?

"Legally there is nothing we can do. All we can do is persuade members to join."

"One of the things that has come to light is that some people, unsophisticated as they are, have never heard of trade unions before," he said.

Workers had to be educated about the democracy of the trade union. There would be "no short-cuts to the top of

the union".

Election would be by secret ballot and not by show of hands, he added. "The trade union must be seen to be democratic. No strings or catches. You have to work your way up."

Constitutionally, Mr Mutandare said the Associated Mineworkers of Zimbabwe Union was the strongest and best organised. Members would have the right to hire and fire the executive members.

He also gave a warning to the "rabble rousers" who had become "ghosts of the night" by going into mine camps and churning up dissent and trouble, that there would

be no room for them in a democratic union.

"There are certain people trying to destroy the efforts of the mine-workers' union to achieve our goals. These people are sell-outs to the workers' cause. Whoever sponsored them is anybody's guess."

He assured the Press that his union was apolitical and "party blind". It followed the government of the day and not any specific party, he said, adding: "We are not going to be at the mercy of political rejects."

"The reason why our union is so powerful, and why it is going to be even more powerful, is because we are apolitical."

Alternative Fuels Are All Costly

[p 11]

THE most important mineral in Zimbabwe's future will be coal. The country has reserves estimated at more than 20 000 million tonnes.

At our present consumption rates of about 3 million tonnes a year, these reserves would last the country for the next 6 000 years.

However, much of this coal is very high in ash or is deep-underground.

Further, if development proceeds as planned, then consumption might increase five fold over the next 30 years.

In these circumstances what are the alternative sources of energy in the country?

We have, as near certain as makes no difference, no oil.

Can the types of energy, then, that fall under the heading of "new and renewable", make a significant contribution to the vitality of Zimbabwe's economy?

The answer would seem to be "No".

Look at these figures:

Solar--Photovoltaic cells are steadily improving in price and efficiency.

However, they still cost about \$6 a watt and function at about 5 percent efficiency.

The capital cost of an installation to supply an electric iron would, therefore, be about \$6 000.

To power a motor car would need about 1000m² of cells balanced on the roof!

Geothermal -- Although there are several hot springs in Zimbabwe, there are no major geothermal areas capable of producing steam at high temperatures and in large volumes for economic electric power generation.

Woodfuel -- This already contributes more

than a third of Zimbabwe's total energy requirements, and the effect of this dependence are plain to see.

However, the ecological balance of Zimbabwe's fuel wood resources is going to be subjected to considerable strain as more of the country's rapidly expanding population declare "war on the soil".

Wind — Average wind speeds in Zimbabwe range between 3 and 10 knots — say 9 to 18 km an hour.

At an average speed of 15 km an hour a 7 m diameter windmill would generate about enough power to run an electric iron or to boil a kettle.

The cost of such an installation would not be less than \$2 000 or more than \$2 a watt.

Ethanol — The utilisation of this source of local transport fuel has probably been taken to about as far as it is economically wise to go.

Biogas — This is the combustible gas given off by decomposing organic matter. It can be used for cooking or heating or heating like LPG, and pilot work has already been undertaken in Zimbabwe using cattle manure.

However, as for the gas, one cow gives the equivalent of only about 5 litres of paraffin a month.

It is a technique therefore mainly of inter-

many of their power stations were designed to run on oil.

Since liquid fuels, fertilisers and plastics can be made from coal, both the government and the private sector are investigating the possibilities in this area.

TA Holdings Limited have presented a proposal for the production of methanol (as a petrol substitute) and ammonia (for fertiliser) from coal to the government recently.

The Industrial Development Corporation is also looking at the production of fertilisers from coal.

Peering into the future, it is quite possible that Zimbabwe will be a major energy exporter by the turn of the century.

Fortunately, the production of transport fuels and fertilisers does not require good quality coals.

Vast reserves of different coal by international standards could be used internally to replace imports while at the same time the less abundant high quality coal could be exported to international markets.

est to large commercial farms.

Hydropower — This is the one area where prospects in Zimbabwe are excellent.

The success of the Kariba scheme can be measured by the industrial growth that has followed it, not to mention such spin-offs as country-wide electrification and irrigation schemes.

According to the 1979 Electricity Supply Commission Report, the average cost to the consumer of electric power in Zimbabwe was 1.27 cents a kWh.

At that time the rest of the world was paying between 1.6 and 3.5 cents a unit.

The real problem in this country is that our difficulties arise specifically from the high import costs of transport fuels, and to a lesser extent of petroleum derivatives like fertilisers and plastics.

For other countries, however, this problem spills over into their general energy sector because

Industry Hit by Lack of Skilled Instructors

[p 12]

THE LACK of skilled instructors in the technical training colleges is affecting the mining industry, the chief executive of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Ken Vanderplank, said in an interview recently.

The colleges were not in a position to handle all the apprentices who had been signed on by employers because they were short of training staff, he said.

When they did find staff, the colleges had trouble in keeping them because they were in competition with the government and with the private sector for technicians.

The skills situation had eased at the School of Mines in Bulawayo where, for the first time, the

capacity of the school had been boosted this year from 12 first-year students to 36, although the actual number of first-year students of the present time was down to about 26, as a result of drop-outs.

"The staffing situation (at the school) is better than it has ever been," he said. And he attributed the student increase to a boost in the staff.

Mr Vanderplank said also that the mining in-

dustry was losing a number of well-trained artisans with a lot of experience who were being replaced by people who had just completed their training.

"A young man out of his apprenticeship is no replacement for a journeyman with 20 years' experience," he said.

"The same applies to miners and operators. One can give them the training but it is only through experience that they begin to know things."

Speaking about the problems facing the mining industry in Zimbabwe, Mr Vanderplank said: "If markets and prices improved, a lot of other things would be a bit more bearable."

But he added that tax, manpower problems and transport costs were "a lot more serious than would appear at first glance".

"As an industry we are essentially one which operates with low-grade mineral deposits, and in many cases we are high cost producers. If costs get too much, we cease to be competitive in world markets."

The mining industry

was being "squeezed" by rising prices.

Mr Vanderplank said that the Chamber of Mines opposed the establishment of a mining marketing authority "because experience in all other countries has shown that these are not efficient".

"We believe that the marketing authority will not be as efficient a seller of our products as the existing marketers. We believe all it is going to do is increase our costs," he said.

Adding that the sellers had to take into account many variables in marketing, he said that successful marketing required

close liaison between producer and consumer "to get certain specifications correct".

Each mine had its own problems, he said, and special people had been dealing with specific minerals for years.

He said that the Chamber was still unsure how exactly the proposed authority would operate.

Nevertheless, he refuted "accusations" by the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, that the mining industry in Zimbabwe had been guilty of irregularities such as under-invoicing and transfer pricing.

"There is nothing to substantiate that this went on," he said.

New Furnace Will Boost Production

[p 13]

THE opening of a fifth furnace at Rhomet in Que Que on October 1 will increase production at the smelting plant from 125 000 to 155 000 tonnes, the managing director of Union Carbide, Mr Leo Kimble said recently.

Union Carbide, with a substantial stake in the ferrochrome industry in Zimbabwe, would also open a sixth furnace at the Que Que smelting plant "when the demand for alloy requires it," said Mr Kimble.

"These furnaces were built in 1978 and were not commissioned at that time because of the uncertainty in the ferrochrome market," he said.

As the market had begun to stabilise in the United States, with Europe also beginning to catch up, and the expectation that Japan would shortly do so by the end of this year or early next, Mr Kimble said that the decision to commission the two furnaces had now been taken.

"The fifth furnace has

necessitated the increase in chrome ore production at Mtoroshanga," he said, and another chrome mining operation at Lalapanshi would be opened "within the next couple of months, all this aimed to supply the ore required by the smelter."

This would bring the number of chrome operations to five: at Mtoroshanga, Darwendale, Ngezi, Lalapanshi and Selukwa.

Does the world need Zimbabwe's chrome?

"I think what we must recognise is that a substantial part of the world's high chrome ore is situated in Zimbabwe," Mr Kimble said.

This gave producers in Zimbabwe the ability to produce high quality chrome which was, and would continue to be, sought after on the inter-

national markets.

"I do believe that chrome users will look forward to using our chrome again now that it is on the market," he said.

At present the European Community, the United States and Japan mop up about 30 percent each of Zimbabwe's chrome produce, with the other 10 percent going to minor markets.

Mr Kimble forecast a growth rate in the chrome industry of five percent a year internationally. He envisaged that 1983 would be "a good year."

Zimbabwe had "adequate resources for the industry's requirements for a number of years ahead."

Asked if rising costs would affect the chrome industry, he said: "As long as you are able to forecast a situation where prices will be able to meet these increases (you are alright). But when those increases begin to eliminate your edge of competitiveness, it is a worrying thing."

He said that world-wide labour costs were increas-

ing, but as long as the demand was there Zimbabwe's competitiveness could be maintained.

The Union Carbide group's gold exploration was also being stepped up and the first steps would be to bring in a fourth mine at Ferrero in the next three or four years.

At Lannox production was being increased from 480 oz to 730 oz a month in the next two to three years.

Exploration was a developing programme designed to meet that possibility, he said.

In the field of uranium, which Mr Kimble regarded as "the metal of the future", Union Carbide is already undertaking airborne surveys in Mafuti.

"Union Carbide has the back-up for uranium mining", he said. "It is part of our normal line of business in the USA."

Union Carbide fully recognised local conditions "as they developed on a day-to-day basis" and believed it had a big part to play in the mining future of Zimbabwe.

AFTER a break of three years, the Geological Survey has resumed geological mapping of Zimbabwe with the aid of international specialists.

Mr Euen Morrison, Director of Geological Survey, pointed out that with the present shortage of staff it had become necessary to accept offers of international aid to accelerate the mapping process.

About 66 percent of the country had been mapped already on a scale of 1:100 000, he said.

"At the present time mapping is being carried out by two geologists of the Survey and two geologists from the French Geological Survey, who are operating to the north of Mount Darwin," Mr Morrison said.

Another three geologists from West Germany and four from the British Geological Survey were expected to start mapping in Zimbabwe in April.

Mr Morrison added that all this international help would only be short term, following promises of aid arising at Zimbabwe in March this year. Any future work undertaken by the Geological Survey he hoped would be managed from local recruitment.

The Geological Survey has also set up for the first time an exploration team, Mr Morrison said.

He said the team, working in the area to the east of Mtoke, was attempting to define areas suitable for pegmatite mining (tantalite and scheelite, in particular),

through geological and soil mapping.

It was intended that these areas would be mined by small workers and communes of small-workers.

It was also intended shortly to resume the national gravity and ancillary magnetic and radiometric ground survey, he disclosed.

"Furthermore, an approach has been made to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to conduct an airborne magnetic survey of a large portion of the country," he said.

If the aid for this project was granted, the total flying costs were estimated to be around \$3 million.

Mr Morrison reiterated the department's willingness to help and advise owners of small mines, particularly gold mines, and to give free mineralogical identifications for prospectors.

The department continues to carry out analyses for private companies in their spectrographic and chemical laboratories and the departmental library is open to the public containing information about both abandoned and operating mines.

Short reports and maps could be obtained from the Survey's drawing office, Mr Morrison said.

AFTER years of disruption, people are out in the field in search of mineable ore bodies. They are prospecting. Quite simply, as one director of a large mining company put it: "If you do not prospect then you do not have a mine."

That is the situation facing the mining industry at the moment. The race is on to extend the lives of old mines and evaluate the sources of new.

The mining companies consider it a priority task, one which has been too long neglected.

But what does the hunt for minerals involve?

Quite clearly, as Mr Leo Kimble of Union Carbide pointed out, it is an essential part of the budget of any expanding mining company: costly but necessary.

Mr Alan Marsh, consulting engineer for Lonrho, who has just returned from a visit to Canada where he observed mining techniques and operations, said the Canadians estimate an average cost of \$25 million in finding a mineable deposit and plucking it out of the ground, before a cent comes back in returns.

He estimates much the same expenditure here on the big mines.

The Canadians, he said, also estimate that this exploration time, before a mine is finally sunk (if one is lucky!) takes an average of six years from discovery to production.

This time-span would obviously vary from the small mines to the bigger operations, but it would not be an uncommon figure in Zimbabwe.

Rio Tinto has outlined three main strategies for the short, medium and long terms.

They are simply to explore in and around current producing mines with a view to prolonging and extending their life; exploration of other ore bodies; and exploration for commodities and projects which could dovetail with existing projects and technological expertise.

In addition to the investigation of known mineral resources, then, Rio Tinto will also — like the other companies — carry out "grass roots" exploration which is a systematic coverage of large tracts of ground throughout the country; a case of sweeping the bush.

Companies will also take stream sedimentary samples and follow up information on the basis of geological clues.

They might eventually decide, if the area looks favourable, to undertake diamond drilling and they may even sink a pilot shaft, all before sinking a mine.

Rio Tinto, in 27 years of examination of mineral occurrences has accumulated information on 782 mines and some 1100 mineral occurrences.

During the same period, they have taken 48 EPO's and special grants totalling an area of 3240 km sq.

These searches have resulted in discoveries of Sengwa coal, copper and zinc, the acquisition of Sandawana, Peerless, Perseverance, Renco, Great Dyke and others.

The company is undertaking "grass roots" exploration in the Empress area and drainage sampling of the Umlati river to locate possible nickel-copper anomalies.

A nickel prospect, adjacent to the old Lanninhurst Asbestos Mine, is being investigated by diamond drilling.

Rio Tinto is also drilling for possible extensions to the old Galaxy Mine near Patchway. And in Patchway itself, an old hanging wall crosscut is being re-equipped to investigate a reef.

Investigations at Brompton, Battlefields, Iguana and Pool Mines are also being carried out by Rio Tinto.

Other companies, who preferred to keep a low profile on exploration, have similarly picked up momentum on the mineral investigation front.

It is a long, and sometimes, tedious exercise which demands testing, re-testing and solid analysis.

Prospecting is not a case today of stumbling on a fortune under your feet.

As one company director put it: "It's not a romantic occupation. It is more of a steady plod."

And with the skill and technology now behind the search, the same company director admitted that prospecting was "more and more coming into the hands of the big boys. It is the job for a person with a lot of money behind him."

Industry Needs To Know Government Guidelines

THE mining industry needs a clear definition of the ground rules of Government policy, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Roy Lander, has said.

In view of the risks in the industry, issues such as metal marketing, taxation, state participation would need to be defined "because that would enable us to decide how we can operate within the framework".

He stressed that the mining industry would like to work with the Government and add to the growth of the industry.

The mining industry had done "a lot for resources (in Zimbabwe), not just by mining them but by beneficiating them. We have taken them to the most highly developed stage we can," he said.

As far as skills were concerned, Mr Lander said

that the industry was training to the best of its ability but there was a shortage which still had to be recognised.

It was imperative to encourage skills and import a few necessary people, he said.

"If we get these people in, it would help output and therefore, export earnings," he said.

Mr Lander reiterated the Chamber's objection to the mineral marketing authority which members did not believe was in the national interest, but if the Government was determined to go ahead the Chamber was willing to make the transition as smooth as possible, he said.

Commenting on the transport situation, Mr Lander said that the mining industry had always been treated very fairly in the circumstances, but in some cases the movement of ore to the treatment plants and the transportation of bulkier minerals was not being done as quickly as it should.

Two Mines Re-opening

LONRHO is spending \$4,5 million on housing projects and associated facilities at its mines, said Mr Alan Marsh, the group's senior consulting engineer.

Mr Marsh said that new housing schemes were being built at Legion Mine in the Kesi area, about 170 kms south of Bulawayo, and at Tiger Reef near Que Que.

Both gold mines have commissioned for re-opening — the Legion towards the end of next year and Tiger Reef in March.

Mr Marsh described both mines as "bootstrap" operations which would allow Lonrho to generate some cash and examine the potential of both ore

bodies, with a view to installing larger plants at a later date.

Both mines had been closed down because of the unfavourable gold prices, Mr Marsh said, and Legion, furthermore, because of its remoteness and some geological complexities which had now been unscrambled.

Lonrho has nine operating mines, eight which produce gold with silver by-products (and two of

these which produce copper) and the ninth which is a copper mine, with gold and silver by-products.

Mr Marsh said Lonrho had also been undertaking an intensive training exercise to fill the skills gap in the mining industry at the moment.

At Shamva, candidates had been selected from Lonrho mines who had shown "interest, who have an aptitude and who have expressed a wish for further advancement"

And at How Mine, 12 students were being trained in different mining disciplines to get a broad picture of work on a mine.

Mr Marsh said that this broad training would help the men understand their jobs and give them a greater interest in what they were doing.

The group believed in promotion from within the organisation.

He believed that, while the group had already

begun sending its students for specialised training in other countries (such as as the school of Mines in Zambia), once a metallurgical department had been formed at the University of Zimbabwe, more students would get training at home.

But, he also felt that student exchange programmes would also be beneficial in the future. He believed that other countries were prepared to help Zimbabwe do this,

Mineral Revenue Falls

THE value of mineral production dropped by 9 percent to \$185.8 million for the first six months of 1981 compared with the same period last year.

The principle decline has been in gold where last year's total of \$69.5 million (5 200 kgs) for the first six months, fell to \$39.3 million for the same period this year, although production was higher at 6 645 kgs.

Nickel saw a 37 percent drop in tonnage from 7 576 tonnes in 1980 to 4 760 this year, but this could largely be attributed to furnace problems at Bindura.

Value of nickel dropped from \$27.7 million to \$18.8 million, a fall of 32 percent.

Coal, with 1 336 000 tonnes sold in the first six months of 1981 indicated a 7 percent decline in volume over the same period last year.

Tin and asbestos were up on last year's count, with asbestos showing a 29 percent increase from \$33.4 million to \$43.2 million.

Although a poor world market and local transport and skills problems have obviously affected value and output, it seems unlikely that improvements in the second half of 1981 will enable the mining industry to top the country's overall \$414 million record earnings for mineral production in 1980.

Coal--Mineral of Future

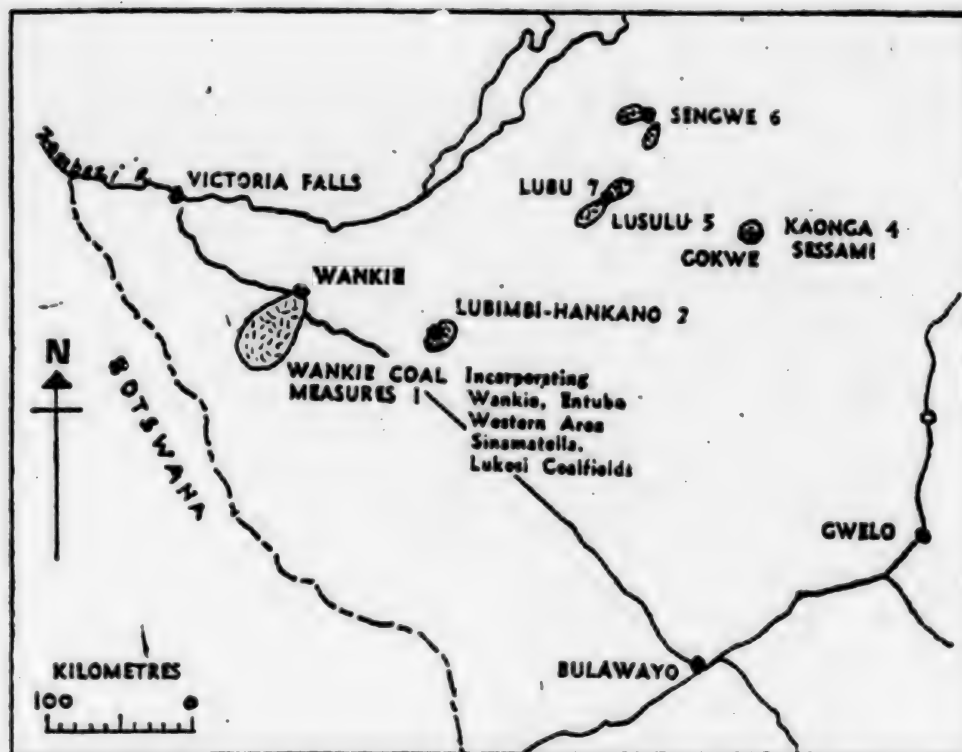
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Zimbabwe, with at least 13 fields and about 1 300 million tonnes of good quality coal — and vast reserves of another 6 000 million tonnes of poorer quality coal — is in a position to convert this reservoir into the basis of a highly developed and varied industry.

Coal can be extracted and used in a wide range of secondary goods, such

as explosives, synthetic rubber, plastics, pharmaceuticals and dyestuffs. Converted to gas and then to liquid, it transforms into motor fuels, lubricants and chemical substances.

Zimbabwe already exports to Europe and the Far East and there is a growing demand for high-quality coking coal which this country can exploit.



WESTERN Zimbabwe showing the coal resources of the Mid-Zambezi basin. The area around Lusulu-Sengwe has been called the probable focus of a future coal industry in Zimbabwe by a leading coal expert, Dr Keith Duguid. Dr Duguid suggested that the area would need a rail link with Gwelo or Gatooma before any project went into operation.

In a recent interview, the Permanent Secretary for Mines, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze, said the Government was commissioning a coal resources and utilisation feasibility study which will look into these problems and potentials.

He said the Government was looking towards the conversion from coal to produce ammonia for fertiliser and methanol to form the basis for a chemical industry.

An oil-from-coal plant, if the capital costs and the price of oil were favourable, would be pursued hard by the Government, he said.

"It would be a great thing for the country to get the companies together because we would be using the companies we already know about. We have always encouraged the big companies to join

hands together in some of the beneficial enterprises which are high cost in terms of capital, technology and manpower."

But where are all these resources and what do they consist of?

In an informed paper delivered to the International Economic Resources Conference of Zimbabwe in September last year, Dr Keith Duguid, a man who has been involved extensively throughout Zimbabwe in coal exploration, has broadly classified the main areas of deposition as: the mid-Zambezi basin in the north and north-west; the Mazunga basin in the south and south-east, and the Sabi-Limpopo basin in the south and south-east.

The Zambezi and Sabi-Limpopo basins were investigated as early as 1894, but only the

coalfield at Wankie has been exploited.

This area, the Wankie Concession area, is about 160 km square.

The coalfield originated about 200 million years ago in a freshwater basin with abundant tropical vegetation. The flat-lying coal seam, which formed as the basin silted up and was compacted under outpourings of basaltic lava from erupting fissures, varies in thickness from 2 m to 8 m and is mined both underground and by opencast methods.

He believes the total reserves of thermal coal at the Wankie coalfield are about 700 million tonnes. In addition the figure of 330 million tonnes of coking coal, as quoted in 1960, seemed likely to be substantially increased, he said.

Another coal seam at Wankie is useful, Dr Du-

guld believes, as a superior optimum-mix coking coal for blending purposes and could upgrade the coal from the main seam.

As an additive it could also increase the volatile matter of the thermal coal and make it more attractive on the international market.

At Entuba, 15 km south-east of Wankie, there is a seam 11 m thick with reserves of about 50 million tonnes. This would be suitable for opencast mining to a depth of about 60 m, Dr Duguid said, but extensive faulting makes it unsuitable for underground mining.

"In 1959, after an 80 km square area at Lubimbi had been probed by 66 boreholes, it was calculated that 24 million tonnes of good coal and 56 million tonnes with an ash content averaging 18.6 percent, were present," Dr Duguid reported.

Tests carried out proved the coal to be "eminently suitable for gasification" and it was also considered that there would be ample coal reserves to feed an oil-from-coal industry enough for the country's needs for the next 60 years.

The area was re-drilled in 1973 and three coalfields, all potentially "opencastable" to a depth of 60 m, with large possible underground reserves, were calculated — at Lubimbi, some 300 million tonnes of extractable washed coal; at Hankano, a further 152 million tonnes; and around Dabula, about 231 million tonnes for opencasting.

The product, with an ash content of 10 to 12 percent had coking properties.

In his paper, however, Dr Duguid pinpoints the Lusulu-Sengwe area (110 km north-east of Lubimbi) as being "the focal point of a fairly large coal industry in Zimbabwe."

This area has "a tremendous potential as a high-volatile, thermal coal coalfield, or an oil-from-coal plant, or both," Dr Duguid reported.

Some 3 000 million tonnes of coal could be mined in an opencast operation which would be "ideal for the international thermal coal market".

The coal would need to be washed to reduce the ash content (26.5 percent in raw coal) and about 15

percent in the basalt.

At Sengwe, the site of active exploration for the past five years, it is estimated that there are 200 million tonnes available in opencast mining, and the same amount underground, of low ranking, non-coking coal.

Dr Duguid said that this would be attractive as a fuel and reductant in ferrochrome manufacturing and for other metallurgical processes which did not need a hard coke.

Further to these fields, there is a reserve of about 83 million tonnes of ash coal at Luba and Sebungu; at Sessami and Kaonga in Gokwe district, reserves of 1 000 million tonnes of non-coking coal is indicated.

At the Tuli coalfield at the southern end of the country, which Dr Duguid said had received "desultory attention for years," an area at Masabi (with 30 million tonnes) could beneficiate some 13 million tonnes of good quality, low sulphur coking coal.

And in the Sabi Valley, there are reserves of about 259 million tonnes, in the main at Mkuhwe which is equivalent in age to the Wankie main seam.

MAKONI PROBES FINNISH TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Gareth Willard]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE may buy mining, metallurgical and timber technology from Finland and there is a good chance of boosting exports to Finland, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simbarashe Makoni, said here yesterday.

Speaking in an interview after a meeting with the Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Esko Rekola, Dr Makoni said Zimbabwe was especially keen on obtaining Finnish expertise in timber and pulp and paper making.

The Government was looking into the possibility of establishing a timber research unit at the University of Zimbabwe and Finnish technical assistance and co-operation would be a big help.

He also disclosed that two Zimbabwe mining groups, Rio Tinto Zinc and Anglo American, were already in contact with Finland's largest mining and metallurgical corporation, Outokumpu Oy.

The firm provided lunch for Mr Mugabe and his party yesterday. Dr Makoni said he was not singling out Outokumpu Oy for a possible technology co-operation deal but was interested in what it had to offer.

"The Minister of Mines (Mr Maurice Nyagumbo) has already said he wants more local development of Zimbabwe's minerals and obviously this company has the technology to do that."

A spokesman for the firm said 10 percent of the state-controlled conglomerate's income came from exports of technology and of plant and equipment to customers in 20 countries.

"In the past couple of years I think just five ferro-chrome plants were sold in the whole world. We sold four of them which I think shows we have the technology."

The company owns the largest chrome mine in Western Europe making it the only state in that region to be self-sufficient in chrome. Any sale of technology also included the full training of local staff to handle all processes and equipment bought.

On the timber side Mr Makoni said that while Zimbabwe was self-sufficient in construction timber the quality needed to be improved and perhaps new species should be introduced.

"That is why we want to do research into this. We also think we ought to be able to do more in processing timber into pulp and paper and here again we might be able to buy suitable technology from the Finns."

Dr Makoni said Zimbabwe was already exporting a lot of sugar to Finland and thought possible markets existed for coffee. "They drink a great deal and we grow good quality beans."

Finland, despite large reserves of many minerals, still had to import half her needs—especially coal.

RAILWAY SYSTEM BLAMED FOR LOSS OF EXPORT MARKETS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE inability of Zimbabwe's railway system to shift its maize surplus to its export markets is likely to lose some of this trade to South Africa, the chief traffic manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, Mr John Avery, was quoted as saying on Tuesday.

The Zimbabwe Information Services was reporting on a session on Tuesday of the Commission of Inquiry into the Agricultural Industry held in Bulawayo.

The shortage of locomotives was the main reason behind Zimbabwe's rail backlog. Mr Avery said, and as a result could only ferry 56 of the 80 or 90 wagons of maize a week due to be shipped to Zaire.

He said the same would apply to 30 wagons due for Malawi and 75 000 tonnes due for Malawi.

"This will force these countries to look elsewhere for grain, and this will probably be South Africa," he said.

Mr Avery also disclosed that the last of the 19 locomotives being lent by Zimbabwe's neighbours were due to arrive yesterday in an effort to offset

the effect earlier this year of the withdrawal of 25 locomotives lent to the NRZ by the South African Railways.

In August nine locomotives had arrived from Mozambique, two weeks ago another six — on loan from the South African Railways — came here from the Botswana Railways and yesterday another four were due from Zambia.

However, he warned that these 19 locos could not be replaced if they broke down, as had speedily occurred when any of the 25 on loan from the SAR broke down.

He reiterated that the country was losing \$5 million a week "because

of the inability to control rail traffic effectively".

He also said that priority was being given to tobacco in the consignment of wagons to goods for export, because tobacco earned greater foreign currency than any other crop. One wagon of tobacco sold for \$22 000, while one wagon of maize earned \$6 000.

Mr Avery also noted that more than 60 artisans had arrived from India to boost the railways' depleted workshop staff, and another 200 would be arriving in the next two weeks.

He also disclosed that a second stage of the electrification of the railway network here — to Chicualacuala on the Mozambique border — would begin in 1985.

ENOUGH DIESEL AVAILABLE FOR LAND PREPARATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

FARMERS would have enough diesel fuel to enable them to prepare their land during the forthcoming growing season, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, told the Assembly.

Senator Norman told Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) during the debate on the vote for his ministry that the fuel stockpile had improved significantly during the past 14 days.

He told Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) that price negotiations would soon be under way, with the view of maintaining the improved situation in the beef industry.

Senator Norman said although the Government had no intention to build abattoirs, the idea was to build them where farmers

were, to avoid having to transport beef cattle long distances to slaughtering centres.

He told Mr Elsworth that milk production had started to rise following the price increases awarded this year and although consumption was increasing, production had passed previous levels.

The minister denied that the present wheat prices were fixed four years ago, but assured members that the 30 000 tonne wheat shortage would be met from existing stocks.

Replying to calls that something should be done in order to ensure that maize and cotton crops were delivered to depots before the onset of the rains, Senator Norman assured members that

great efforts were being made to do this and that his ministry was getting 100 vehicles which would be used to assist in this exercise.

"The exercise has begun and is under way," he added. The minister denied an allegation by Mr Alexio Mudzingwa (ZANU (PF), Mashonaland West) that the Agricultural Finance Corporation practised discrimination in its allocation of loans.

Senator Norman told Mr William Kona (PF, Midlands), who had called for the reintroduction of oriental tobacco in Zimbabwe, that he had had discussions with farmers on the subject and it was hoped that this type of tobacco would soon be reintroduced on a limited scale.

He agreed with Mr Kona's comment that there was a need for peasant farmers to be trained and educated in the use of, and to appreciate the value of agricultural facilities such as irrigation.

Replying to Mr S.J.H. Matibenga (ZANU-PF), Midlands) who had asked how soon Grain Marketing Board depots would be set up throughout the country, Senator Norman said seven new depots had been established in the last two years and there were plans to have four more new depots next year.

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INCAR TO IMPORT FIAT TRUCKS FOR LOCAL ASSEMBLY

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Sep 81 p 8

[Text]

A special medium haulage truck designed by Fiat for Nigerian conditions is to be imported into this country by Incar Zimbabwe Ltd. The company, which is the local Fiat agent, expects to bring in about 20 of the vehicles annually in a semi knocked-down state for assembly here.

The truck is the Fiat 602, a diesel-powered vehicle of eight tonnes capacity, resembling the 650Es which Incar distributed in the early 1960s. The new vehicle incorporates a Fiat 110 motor and gear-box with a 130 chassis. This combination, which provides a larger chassis than required, was decided upon after user trials in Nigeria.

In response to the transport shortage Incar ordered a fully assembled prototype from Italy last

year. The truck, which was shipped to Durban then driven to Zimbabwe, was recently taken to an assembly plant and stripped of its component parts. These were sent to various parts suppliers for price quotations on those items to be manufactured locally.

QUOTATIONS

These include the wind-screen glass, tyres, fuel tank, exhaust, radiator, springs and batteries. An Incar spokesman said that, at some later stage, it may also be possible to make the seats and the complete knock down of the cabin, although this will depend on the availability of expensive jigs.

The company had hoped to be able to set up a completely new assembly

plant for these vehicles, but the orders received, because of foreign currency shortages, have not been sufficient to warrant such a move. Incar, therefore, will import only about 20 kits a year from Italy. Delivery of the kits, containing the cab, riveted chassis and axles, will take approximately six months.

The vehicle bodies are to be made here to customer specifications, and this may also present a problem as there is a current shortage in the country of the steel required.

The first lot of kits, said the spokesman, will probably consist of tippers, since these make up the bulk of the orders to date, including one for 12 vehicles for a local sand and gravel company. Each of the trucks is expected to retail for about \$25 000.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

WANKIE WASTE--Wankie Colliery's \$128 million opencast expansion project to fuel the Electricity Supply Commission's new thermal power station at the coalfield comes into production at the end of 1983. The coal to be fed into the new power station furnaces will be high-ash grades, now dumped as overburden because there is no use for it. The new power station will be able to operate on coal feed producing 25 percent ash. A spokesman for the colliery said that "as the power station progressively comes on stream, a valuable resource which up to now has been wasted will be used, ultimately to the benefit of all consumers." The spokesman added that the excavation of the seam and the delivery of it to the power station would demand large scale machinery, not previously seen in Zimbabwe. A dragline would create a flat bed, scooping the overburden back into those areas already mined. "Drilled and blasted, the upper power station coal will be lifted first by mechanical shovel, loading 180 tonne diesel electric bottom dump trucks which would hook up to a trolley line as it came out of the pit, in order to save liquid fuel." From there the coal would be sized and processed for delivery by a 3,8 km conveyor belt to the power station stockpilers. At the same time, deeper coking coal would be trucked to a tippie and conveyor belted to No. Two Colliery processing plant to supplement Wankie's general output. "Mining is carried out at two underground collieries totalling 100 000 tonnes of coal a month and in four opencast pits yielding up to 210 000 tonnes, depending on demand. Monthly coke production is 18 000 tonnes," the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 11]

FLOUR SUPPLIES CUT--Bakeries in Salisbury have had their flour supplies cut by 15 percent, but say they are coping with demand. A city centre baker said his flour supply was reduced by 15 percent on Monday, while a baker in one of the suburbs said his supply was cut by the same percentage last week. The smaller bakers did not seem too concerned about the cut and one said: "As a small businessman I can still make a lot of money. It is the big noises who are worried." A Grain Marketing Board spokesman said: "The wheat is going to the millers." He declined further comment. A Millers' Association spokesman declined to comment. The chairman of the Master Bakers' Association, Mr John Swan, said his association had agreed to wait for a statement from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 11]

TRADE WITH NEIGHBOURS--Reciprocal trade between Zimbabwe and Kenya amounted to 15 million Kenyan shillings in 1980 and present indications are that the volume will be considerably higher this year, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, said yesterday. Speaking at a reception held at the Nairobi International Trade Fair's Zimbabwe pavilion, Mr Mvenge said that although the balance of trade between the two countries favoured Zimbabwe, "the potential of trade is such that I am sure it will not be long before a more even balance is struck." The deputy minister pointed out that trade within the eastern and southern regions of Africa has been dominated by foreign economic interests. He said that until inter-African trade is controlled by the countries involved, they will not benefit from their economic development. "Greatly increased trade between independent nations of the two regions will go a long way towards reducing dependence on outside financial interest. "Zimbabwe has increased its trade with its immediate neighbours in Africa." Mr Mvenge said steps being taken to establish a preferential trade area embracing 18 Eastern and Southern African states would strongly promote inter-African trade. He assured Kenyan importers that Zimbabwe could provide agricultural equipment, footwear, and hardware goods "suitable for local conditions and at competitive prices." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 8]

MIGRATION FIGURES--Zimbabwe's net migration loss for the month of July was 731, 541 less than in June, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday. And the migration loss for July 1981 was 371 lower than the figure for the same month last year. The number of visitors for June this year was 3 284 higher than last June's total. But the total migration for the first seven months of this year was 4 000 higher than the figure for last year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 1]

STERILE FACTORY--Bulawayo--Work has started on the first sterile factory building in Zimbabwe--a \$2 million project in the industrial sites here to make intravenous solutions. The new factory will be an extension of Datiabs (Pvt.) Ltd. When it comes into operation early in 1983 it will eliminate the shortage of intravenous solutions, a company spokesman said yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 9]

ANTI-BSAP DEMONSTRATIONS--Police had to use teargas to disperse a crowd of placard-waving demonstrators on Sunday who gathered at the Penhalongapa police station denouncing the "BSAP," the former title for the Zimbabwe Republic Police. Sources said about 200 people gathered at the police station in the morning, chanting and shouting slogans against the police. After several attempts to defuse the situation, the police used teargas to disperse the demonstrators who, by then, had assaulted two officers. Neither was "not seriously" hurt. The sources said 1 500 more protesters later arrived in the afternoon. They were persuaded to disperse peacefully by the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, and the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Nhiwatwa. A police spokesman in Salisbury confirmed the incident and said it was being investigated. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 9]

TORONTO STEEL CONFERENCE--Zimbabwe will not be attending the International Iron and Steel Institute conference to be held in Toronto in October, the chairman of ZISCO, Mr David Young, told the Gazette this week. the HSI conference will be held between October 12 and 14 and Mr Young said that, given the present constraints on Zimbabwe's foreign exchange reserves, the expense of sending a delegation to Toronto far outweighed any benefits. Mr Young said Zimbabwe had attended last year's conference which was held in Madrid, and would probably attend future conferences, if their location was closer to Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Sep 81 p 7]

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